DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 008 *12 January 1983*

ARGENTINA

Central Bank Official on IMF Loan, Others B 1
Central Bank Reduces Reserve Deposit Requirement B 1
Funds Released; Foreign Debt Payments To Resume B 1
Ministers Agree on Subsidy for Unemployed B 2
Dismissal of Trial for Martinez de Hoz Rejected B 2
Restrictions on Entry of Journalists Denied B 2
Soviet Botanists To Visit, Collect Flora B 3
Bolivian Mines Ministry Delegation Arrives B 3

BOLIVIA

Communique on Resumption of Ties With Cuba C 1
President Siles' Visit to Paris Confirmed C 1
Reportage on Government Political Crisis C 1
MIR Leaders Meet Siles C 1
COB To Help C 2
Military Concern Voiced C 2
Anti-Imperialist Plan Needed C 3
Government's Continuity Guaranteed C 3
La Paz Radio, TV Workers Cancel 24-Hour Strike C 3
Argentine Gendarmerie Aids Paramilitary Groups C 3

BRAZIL

No Comments on Thatcher's Falklands Visit D 1
Finnish Foreign Minister Seeks Cooperation D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 10 Jan]
Minas Gerais State Badly Affected by Rains D 1
Briefs: Oil Field Discovered D 1

CHILE

State Workers Association Created, Aims Noted E 1
Nuclear Commission Denies Nuclear Contamination E 1

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Comments on Relations With Cuba F 1
Betancur Reiterates Aim To Join Nonaligned [Havana] F 1
Government Rejects U.S. Plan To Spray Paraquat F 2
New Regulation for Television Contracts Approved F 2
Briefs: Government Salary Increase F 2

PERU

President Belaunde on Fight Against Terrorism J 1
Reportage on Shining Path Terrorist Activities J 1
Three Seriously Wounded J 1
Five Arrested J 1

MEXICO

'Permanent Validity' of Foreign Policy Cited M 1

PANAMA

Havana on Results of Foreign Ministers Meeting N 1
Racism Alleged in Panama Canal Commission [LA REPUBLICA 7 Jan] N 1
Reportage on Puerto Armuelles Labor Dispute N 2
Unrest Blamed on Leftists [LA PRENSA 8 Jan] N 2
Government Blamed [LA PRENSA 10 Jan] N 3
Paper Comments [LA PRENSA 10 Jan] N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Volio Cites 'Worsening Relations' With Nicaragua P 1
Deputies To Deliver Note to Castro During Visit P 1

EL SALVADOR

Garcia, Ochoa Meet at Presidential Residence P 2
Government Bans Local News Reports From Cabanas P 2
Further Report on Military Crisis, Censorship P 3
Newspaper Publishes President Magana Statement P 3
U.S., Swedish Newsmen Arrested; To Be Deported P 4
Arena Deputy Seriously Wounded in Bomb Attack P 4
Havana Reports on Military Dispute, FMLN Actions P 5
Charges Against Ochoa P 5
More on Cabanas Rebellion P 5
Rightist Deputy Attacked P 5
Military Chiefs' Communique P 6
Military Crisis, FMLN Attacks P 6
More on Crisis P 7
Murders, Kidnapping Charged P 7
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 7
Report on Cabanas Rebellion P 7
FMLN Victories Cited P 9
Ochoa Warned P 9
Appeal to Army P 10
New Campaign Announced P 11
Chemical Warfare Accusation P 12
Sabotage Actions P 13

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister on Democratic Process, U.S. Aid P 13
Newspaper Questions British Intentions in Talks P 13
[EL GRAFICO 10 Jan]
ERP Member Says Guerrillas Not Defeated [Havana] P 14
Havana Scores U.S. Support of Rios Montt P 15
Peasants' Massacre Deplored P 15

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica Comments on Current Issues, Meetings P 16
Communist Party Leader Scores U.S. Policies [CTK] P 17

NICARAGUA

'Anti-U.S.' Nonaligned Draft Communique Released P 17
Havana on U.S. Concern Over Nonaligned Meeting P 18
Aguirre Lanari on Thatcher Visit to Falklands P 19
Additional Comments P 20
Cuba, Bolivia Reestablish Diplomatic Relations P 20
Bolivian Foreign Minister's Comments P 21
Cuban Foreign Minister's Remarks P 21
Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau Meeting Opens P 22
Officers Chosen P 22
Draft Document Cited P 22
More on Document P 22
Delegates' Arrival P 23
Opening Preparations Completed P 24
Inaugural Session Speakers P 24
Havana Reports Opening P 25

CUBA

Raul Castro's Delegation Visits Krakow Q 1
Almeida Delivers Castro Note to Malian President Q 1
Flavio Bravo Meets President Chadli Benjedid Q 1
Ends Algeria Visit Q 1
Malmierca Scores U.S. Actions Against Nonaligned [ACAN] Q 2
Ochoa Rebellion, Army Factions Discussed Q 2
U.S., Netherlands 'Attacks' on Suriname Criticized Q 4

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIAL ON IMF LOAN, OTHERS

PY082107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA) -- Central Bank Vice President Alberto Ayerza has predicted that by June Argentina will be up to date with back payments on the foreign debt. The official also indicated that within approximately 3 weeks an additional $1.6 billion loan will be signed in New York. This loan has been granted by the same banks that granted the bridge-loan signed on 31 December.

In statements to the daily AMBITO FINANCIERO, Ayerza confirmed that the funds involved in the loan granted by the IMF will presumably be disbursed during the last week of January. "It is probable," he said, "that we will receive an injection of foreign exchange before the end of the month." The Central Bank's vice president stated that the IMF funds, both those that have been granted as a standby loan and those that have been granted for the compensatory financing of export fluctuations, are fully available to Argentina. "The Argentine program," he clarified, "provides for the use of those funds, but the disbursements have no stipulation."

The official acknowledged that the negotiations regarding the $1.1 billion bridge-loan that was signed on the last day of 1982 "were difficult, complicated and very long." He added that the signing of the agreement was achieved at 1700 on 31 December. "It was very important for the banks, especially the American banks," he explained, "that the agreement be signed in 1982 so that the debt would not cause irregularities in their balance sheets."

CENTRAL BANK REDUCES RESERVE DEPOSIT REQUIREMENT

PY080227 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1629 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Excerpts] This morning the Central Bank suddenly decided to release, subject to a condition, part of the funds held in state custody -- in the wake of the financial reforms implemented in July -- by reducing from 100 percent to 99 percent the legal reserves on deposits subject to controlled interest rate. It is believed that this measure is the prelude to important changes to be made in the current financial system. This measure was implemented through Communique No 4,786 of the Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina (BCRA) which informs financial institutions of the decision to reduce from 100 percent to 99 percent the minimum legal reserve on deposits made at a controlled interest rate. This measure is retroactive to 1 January.

The funds in state custody are partially released through the BCRA measure which reduces by 1 percent point the legal reserve on regulated-interest deposits. As a consequence of the release thus made of almost 3 billion pesos, financial enterprises will be able to increase their loan capacity. However, these loans will be charged the BCRA-set maximum interest rate of 11.5 percent.

According to brokers, this measure could be the beginning of a gradual liberalization of the financial market, something which should not necessarily be implemented through a "package" of measures, bur rather through successive measures.

FUNDS RELEASED; FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS TO RESUME

PY082045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2314 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (TELAM) -- Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar asserted today that, in his opinion, current interest rates are at a level which allows enterprises to operate at a profit.

During a press conference he gave this afternoon, the official also explained that the reduction of the bank cash reserves on controlled deposits from 100 to 99 percent — which has put 3 billion pesos into the market -- and the recent decrease in the profitability of treasury bonds have the objective of beefing up the market in order to prevent a lack of liquidity. He also indicated that back payments on the foreign debt will begin within the next few days and that this is why the Central Bank has implemented these measures.

MINISTERS AGREE ON SUBSIDY FOR UNEMPLOYED

PY072215 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] During a meeting held at the Finance Ministry, Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe, Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran and Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Artaza reached an agreement regarding the granting of a subsidy to unemployed workers. It is hoped that details regarding the amount and the way in which this subsidy will be granted will be settled during the course of next week. Once the mechanism is established, this measure will be made known to the labor leadership in order to iron out the final details.

DISMISSAL OF TRIAL FOR MARTINEZ DE HOZ REJECTED

PY071543 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (TELAM) -- Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui — who took over resigning Judge Pedro Narvaiz' court -- rejected the request by former Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz for dismissal of the trial to investigate the virtual decapitalization of the government oil deposits (YPF).

It should be recalled that after listening to the accused former minister's first explanations, former Judge Narvaiz ordered Martinez de Hoz brought to trial, believing him to be guilty of violating his public duties in regard to the YPF. The YPF's greatest losses, which surpassed $5 million, occurred primarily during the administration of Martinez de Hoz who is being held directly responsible for not having observed existing laws which would have prevented the decapitalization of the enterprise.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF JOURNALISTS DENIED

PY082053 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA) -- Col (Ret) Remigio Azcona, the national director of immigration, today categorically denied that the government has imposed restrictions on the entry of foreign journalists into Argentina. The denial has been made in answer to press reports that implied such restrictions. The denial was confirmed by Guillermo Olivera, the Interior Ministry's press adviser. Olivera stressed that "it is totally inaccurate that restrictive measures have been imposed on the entry of journalists." He added that neither Minister Llamil Reston nor the Immigration Directorate "have signed or drafted a resolution that places restrictions on the work carried out by foreign journalists wanting to obtain information about events taking place in Argentina."

SOVIET BOTANISTS TO VISIT, COLLECT FLORA

FY082114 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1708 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Leningrad, 7 Jan (TELAM) -- Scientists from the Yavilov Institute, which is famous throughout the world for its collection of plants, from all points of the globe will travel to Argentina to try and find wild species of potatoes -- which are unknown to many people -- on the slopes of the Andes in the northern region of that South American country. The Soviet researchers have also expressed a great interest in the national species of the famous Argentine wheat. They will also carry out a research program on this species during their visit.

The expedition has other goals that come within the institute's special field of study. Its members have expressed a great interest in making the largest collection possible of wild and cultivated Argentine mountain and pampa flora.

In Leningrad the Yavilov Institute has more than 300,000 seeds, tubercles, bulbs and cuttings of plants from all countries of the world. They are used to cultivate new species and hybrids. Its scientists, who will take with them seeds of rare plants from the USSR's National Genetic Fund to give as presents to their Argentine colleagues, have stated that the most important collections are made up of species of flora from the American continent, especially wild species of potatoes, cotton and sunflowers.

BOLIVIAN MINES MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

FY111726 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The official delegation of the Bolivian Mines Ministry, which has come to negotiate Argentina's debt for purchase of gas from that country, has arrived in this country. The delegation is headed by Hugo Peredo Roman, director general of negotiations for the Bolivian Mines Ministry. Today the members of the delegation will meet with authorities of the state gas enterprise.

COMMUNIQUE ON RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH CUBA

PY120147 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] According to a communique given to the media by the Foreign Ministry, the government of the Popular and Democratic Unity has ordered the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba. Bolivia resumed relations with Cuba after 21 years of total severance. The severance resulted from an explicit resolution enacted by the OAS in 1962.

Here is the communique:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion hereby informs the nation that, in keeping with its pluralist and nonaligned foreign policy implemented in a democratic and popular manner, the constitutional government led by Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo has ordered the resumption of diplomatic relations with the socialist sister Republic of Cuba.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca signed the corresponding document during an important ceremony held in Managua, Nicaragua, today, 11 January 1983, at 1400 local time. The document was signed on the occasion of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau.

PRESIDENT SILES' VISIT TO PARIS CONFIRMED

PY111628 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado confirmed here today that President Hernan Siles Zuazo will visit Paris on 23 January. Velarde made this statement shortly before leaving for the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers from nonaligned countries in Managua.

The chief of state will attend a meeting on the Socialist International which will also be attended by several European chiefs of state. President Siles Zuazo was specially invited to the meeting by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Velarde Dorado also disclosed that President Siles Zuazo has confirmed his participation in the summit meeting of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi on 4 and 5 March.

Velarde ended by stating that after attending the meeting in Managua he will visit Honduras in response to an invitation by his Honduran counterpart Edgardo Paz Barnica.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT POLITICAL CRISIS

MIR Leaders Meet Siles

PY120217 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] On some occasions it is necessary for us to keep silent, and on others for us to speak. We cannot give you many details right now, Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora stated after a long meeting held with President Siles. The meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 50 minutes, was attended by the highest-ranking leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. Paz Zamora was very sparing in his statements, asking for understanding of his attitude so as to calm people's spirits.

Here are Paz Zamora's statements:

[Begin recording] [Paz Zamora] The MIR Executive Committee decided to visit the president of the republic in an attempt to resume the talks and work necessary to present an adequate solution to the country. I ask you to be patient and to forgive us. On some occasions it is necessary for us to keep silent, and on others for us to speak. We cannot give you many details right now, excerpt for assurances that we tried to preserve unity and to find a solution during the meeting.

[Question] If it is possible to speak in terms of time, when would this solution be forthcoming?

[Answer] Well, we are willing to give a constructive solution to the country as soon as possible.

[Question] Are you working with [words indistinct]?

[Answer] As I told you before, I ask you and the people to forgive us. We think it is better for us to keep some subjects in confidence. [end recording]

COB To Help

PY120221 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Jan (AFP) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) stated today that the democracy that has been won by the workers cannot be played with, and it has decided to intervene directly in efforts to solve the political crisis that is affecting the governing Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

President Hernan Siles Zuazo has agreed to meet tomorrow with the top leadership of the COB and with the executive secretaries of the country's most important unions. The COB's secretary general, Oscar Sanjines Rodriguez, has confirmed that there will be a meeting with the chief of state and that the workers are determined to help in seeking a solution to the crisis and to consolidate the democratic process.

Siles Zuazo met today with the leadership of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, but Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has said that for the time being there is a need to remain silent about the president's answer to their demands.

Meanwhile, the opposition Communist Marxist Leninist (PC-MI) Maoist Party [as received] is of the opinion that the UDP crisis has its origin abroad and points to the U.S.-USSR-Social Democrat struggle.

Military Concern Voiced

PY111726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jan (AFP) -- The armed forces are concerned about the cabinet crisis and the deep disagreements within the ruling front, the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, chief of staff of the military High Command, said today. Anez said this concern will be conveyed to President Hernan Siles Zuazo during the weekly meeting he holds with the military High Command which will take place tomorrow, Wednesday.

Anez noted that his remarks do not entail interfering with politics but reflect the armed forces concern as Bolivians at the fate of their country. He concluded by stating that the military establishment is determined to comply with its specific constitutional mission and added that, in order to bring back dignity to the armed forces, the military leadership will investigate crimes committed by servicemen.

Anti-Imperialist Plan Needed

PY111334 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Socialist Party Deputy (Ramiro Velasco) has said that the present crisis affecting the UDP Government is caused by the lack of a basic anti-imperialist national economic plan.

In a statement to Radio Cadena Panamericana the legislator said: [Begin Velasco recording] We have issued a statement in this regard because we believe that the present crisis is not solely the responsibility of the government, but rather of all Bolivians who have struggled for the democratic process.

Since it affects all sectors of the nation and all democratic and revolutionary political parties, our party believes that it is not only its right but its duty to xpress its opinion about the present difficulties that the UDP government is experiencing. We have issued a statement in which we make an analysis of the past 3 months of UDP government. In this statement, we note that this crisis is not solely caused by personal problems but by the lack of an anti-imperialist national economic plan capable of rallying the support of the masses that voted in favor of the UDP in June 1980. [end recording]

Government's Continuity Guaranteed

PY111355 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Democratic and Popular Unity in recent hours found specific bases for a solution to the crisis that has erupted in the government. Information Minister Jorge Gonzalez said calm prevails and the atmosphere is conducive to finding prompt solutions. Gonzalez added that since all ministries are functioning normally, the government's continuity is fully guaranteed.

During its first session this year, the National Congress also discussed the cabinet crisis.

LA PAZ RADIO, TV WORKERS CANCEL 24-HOUR STRIKE

PY111425 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The La Paz Radio and Television Workers Federation has decided to suspend the 24-hour strike announced for today in view of the direct intervention by the Labor and Labor Development Ministry which gave the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association 72 hours to comply with all of its contracts with the workers.

The announcement was made by Eduardo Rojas, secretary general of the federation.

ARGENTINE GENDARMERIE AIDS PARAMILITARY GROUPS

PY111315 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] In an interview with Radio Cadena Panamericana, Aldo Flores, the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] press secretary, has stated that the COB will submit to the executive branch charges made by the Villazon regional office about paramilitary groups active in the area that are trying to destabilize the democratic process.

According to union leader Aldo Flores, these paramilitary groups are carrying out these activities with the aid of the Argentine Gendarmerie, which is allegedly providing these groups with supplies.

NO COMMENTS ON THATCHER'S FALKLANDS VISIT

PY111454 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2342 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 10 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today declined to comment on the visit British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is making to the Malvinas Islands. No comment, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said. He noted, however, that the Malvinas will no doubt be discussed at the meeting Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone will hold this week.

He denied reports that the British Government has again requested authorization for its military aircraft to make stopovers in Brazilian territory. He admitted, however, that in December 1981 the British prime minister was invited to visit Brazil by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER SEEKS COOPERATION

PY112318 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Jan 83 p 14

[Excerpt] Brasilia — Finnish Foreign Minister Pat Stemback announced yesterday that Finland, which is already providing technical cooperation in the Caraibas project in the State of Bahia, now wants to participate in the Carajas project through a private Finnish company using Finnish mining and soil experts.

Minister Stemback arrived in Brazil yesterday and, during the 3 days he will spend in Brasilia, will talk with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Planning Minister Delfim Netto, and Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals. He will also meet with President Figueiredo. After completing his visit to Brazil, Minister Stemback will go to Peru on a mission which he describes as one of "opening and cooperation between Finland and Latin America in several areas."

MINAS GERAIS STATE BADLY AFFECTED BY RAINS

PY082135 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpt] We now have a last, minute report on the situation in Belo Horizonte: Up to the present time, 197 municipalities have been affected by the rains in Minas Gerais State. There are 5,578 homeless; 135 houses have been destroyed and 196 have been damaged; 11 bridges have been destroyed and 12 have been damaged; and 3 schools have been damaged. This then is the disastrous result of the rains that are falling here in Minas Gerais State.

BRIEFS

OIL FIELD DISCOVERED -- Petrobras has discovered another oil field within Brazil's continental shelf. It is located off the Campo Basin in northern Rio de Janeiro State and initially will produce 1,300 barrels per day. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 8 Jan 83 PY]

STATE WORKER ASSOCIATION CREATED, AIMS NOTED

PY120155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The Association of State and Related Workers has been created. The association is headed by (Carlos Lopez).

This information was released this morning during a press conference, and it was also reported that state employees, part-time state employees and employees of state enterprises have held a congress at the request of their grassroots organizations in order to create a national organization that will represent them from Arica to the Magallanes. The organization will be legally established in accordance with the pertinent laws and will represent them before all public and private organizations, including government authorities.

It was also stated during the press conference that the organization will seek a frank and constructive dialogue in order to achieve solutions to the social and economic problems of its members.

A public statement was released during the press conference and it states, among other things, that this organization of workers declares itself to be autonomous and will not accept any type of political or religious tutelage. The statement adds that it will also not accept international ideologies that can place the unity of state workers in danger.

Our organization, the statement indicates, will try and seek solutions to the social and economic problems of the public servants. Thus, our program includes doing away with patronage and arbitrariness in public administration. In order to do so, we will study and submit projects to the legislative body, the courts and the executive branch.

NUCLEAR COMMISSION DENIES NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION

PY111559 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The Chilean Atomic Energy Commission has termed as alarmist rumors of a nuclear contamination of the country. In this regard, Col (Juan Munoz Dupois), executive director of the Nuclear Energy Commission, has issued the following official statement:

In view of recent reports of an alarmist nature regarding the existence of nuclear contamination in Chilean waters the Nuclear Energy Commission declares that:

This organization has established a national program to measure radioactivity in the environment. This is carried out through a national network of nine stations established in the cities of Arica, Antofagasta, Eastern Island, Coquimbo, Santiago, Concepcion, Temuco, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas.

The document then states that the Nuclear Energy Commission measures radioactivity on the basis of the level periodically established by the International Nuclear Energy Agency (IAEA) headquarters in Vienna. The measurement is made from samples of air, rainwater, seawater, drinking water, natural milk, processed or pasteurized milk, vegetables, fish, meat and other products.

It is also disclosed that in order to correctly determine the level of radioactivity in the environment the measurement taken must be compared with the corresponding maximum level accepted by the IAEA.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA111500 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo disclosed that Colombia and Cuba have already agreed on a plan to resume diplomatic relations, but in order to avoid false steps the plan will not be hurried; and instead, it will undergo careful study and will be submitted to a popular consensus.

This is the first time the Colombian Government has publicly admitted the existence of negotiations between the Governments of Colombia and Cuba on resuming relations, which were severed in 1981 when former President Turbay Ayala thought Fidel Castro's regime was intervening in our country's internal affairs.

Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo was interviewed by local newsmen a few hours after his arrival from Contadora Island in Panama, where he attended a meeting with his colleagues from Panama, Mexico and Venezuela to analyze the political situation in Central America. Regarding this meeting, Lloreda Caicedo said these countries are urging the United States, Cuba, the USSR and other countries not to carry out actions that would make things worse. This is a good will effort that does not violate the norms of nonintervention, Lloreda Caicedo pointed out. He also referred to the importance of participation by other countries in creating a disarmament commission for Central America.

Lloreda Caicedo said he did not know of any specific conditions that must be met for Colombia to join the Nonaligned Movement. However, he did say that the Colombian consular mission was withdrawn from South Africa, which was one of the prerequisites mentioned to this radio station in Havana by the presidency of the organization for acceptance of the Colombian petition to join the largest international bloc of countries.

It was also learned that Colombia will not send troops to take part in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. This was another demand necessary to meet the philosophical requirements of the Nonaligned Movement.

Concerning the negotiations with Venezuela, Lloreda Caicedo said that Colombia will wait for the change of government in Venezuela before continuing the discussion of the two countries' border problem.

BETANCUR REITERATES AIM TO JOIN NONALIGNED

PA110543 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur has told the NEW YORK TIMES that his country is interested in joining the Nonaligned Movement and serving as mediator in the Central American conflict. The Colombian chief of state noted that his country's interest in being a full member of the Nonaligned Movement is a reaffirmation of its sovereignty and responds to the wish to fraternize with countries having the same problems as Colombia.

Betancur criticized all attempts to isolate Cuba and Nicaragua from regional organizations, and reiterated his invitation to hold a meeting of all Latin American presidents this year in Cartagena, Colombia.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. PLAN TO SPRAY PARAQUAT

PA111455 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government told the U.S. Government that it will not agree to the use of the herbicide paraquat to destroy the marijuana fields, because of its danger to the population and the soil. Colombian Health Minister Jorge Garcia Gomez announced his government's decision in response to the U.S. deputy assistant secretary [not further identified] who said in Washington that Colombia had agreed to a marijuana eradication program using paraquat, a very dangerous chemical. This herbicide may cause diseases that paralyze the lungs of those who smoke marijuana that has been sprayed with it and those who accidentally inhale it.

The U.S. Government has suggested the use of this deadly chemical to definitely eradicate marijuana fields, which could mean the beginning of the end for marijuana trafficking. However, according to Health Minister Garcia Gomez, Colombia prefers to resort to means less dangerous to the people's health.

NEW REGULATION FOR TELEVISION CONTRACTS APPROVED

PA112039 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jan (AFP) -- The Colombian Government today announced that starting this year contracts for television newscasts will only be granted by open public bid, instead of the direct private contracting system.

Communications Minister Bernardo Ramirez made the announcement adding that contracts still effective under the old system may be extended until 31 December 1983.

Minister Ramirez asked the National Radio and Television Institute, Inravision, board of directors to grant another moratorium to newscast programming agencies that are having difficultites, so they may choose to give up their television time to avoid being fined for breach of contract.

Three newscast programming agencies, including Noticolor Newscast, forfeited their contracts for falling behind in their payments to Inravision, it was announced here.

Ramirez said the system of granting contracts without submitting them to a bid has been in effect for several years and has caused many complaints about favoritism and political or personal persecution.

The new system, Ramirez indicated, changes the procedure for granting the concessions and gives all bidders an equal opportunity on the basis of their professional capability. "From now on, no one can say that the government showed favoritism or animosity toward anyone," Minister Ramirez pointed out.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SALARY INCREASE -- Bogota, 4 Jan (AFP) -- The Colombian Government today ordered a salary increase ranging between 17 and 25 percent for almost half a million government employees effective 1 January. The higher figure is for workers in the lower wage bracket. However, the government has also increased the intercity transport fares by 14 percent to offset the recent fuel price hikes. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 2 Jan 83 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE ON FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

PY112250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde reasserted today that Peru will not tolerate any foreign aid to be supplied to terrorists in Peru. Moreover, he said that the group of Shining Path extremists that was able to paralyze the city of Ayacucho on Saturday are blackmailers.

During his usual Sunday press conference, when asked about possible PLO participation in the wave of terrorism affecting Peru for the past 2 years, Belaunde refused to identify which foreign orgnaization was aiding the terrorists because he lacked evidence. However, the president warned that Peru categorically rejects the imposition of any foreign ideas or programs on the country. He added that foreign intervention in Peruvian guerrilla activity had previously been proven and described it as a crime. Belaunde reasserted that Peru, which wants to live in peace with all countries, respects all foreign ideologies within their proper sphere, but will not tolerate any foreign intervention. If such an intervention is confirmed, strong action will be taken, Belaunde said.

After referring to his government's achievements in the expansion of agricultural areas, the construction of highways and the electrification of towns, the Peruvian president said that the armed forces in Ayacucho will not shed blood. He also noted that they will faithfully comply with the instructions they were given, rebuilding police stations and helping the remotest towns raise their standard of living and improve their communications systems.

In conclusion, he explained that the new Peruvian ambassador to the United States, who will replace current Prime and Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, has not yet been appointed and that any individual proposed by the government must be confirmed by Congress, which is now in recess.

REPORTAGE ON SHINING PATH TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Three Seriously Wounded

PY111613 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Three persons were seriously wounded during attacks carried out by terrorists in Ayacucho city which caused panic among the citizenry. A group of terrorists attacked a Civil Guard control post on the [name indistinct] highway while another group hurled explosives in Ayacucho city. The interior minister has stated that the antiterrorist struggle will be unyielding and permanent, since it seeks to preserve peace in the country.

Five Arrested

PY111725 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Five alleged members of the Shining Path terrorist group charged with having murdered two male nurses and a (?settler) of the (?El Ericay) zone in Andaray were arrested by members of the Civil Guard during an antiterrorist operation launched in Ayacucho.

The terrorists have been identified as (Pedro Buendia Sisa), 26, (Delfin Soto de la Cruz), 22, (Ontario Javier Sucre), [word indistinct], (Ignacio Ananibir), 26, and (Victor Naunicopa), 26. These terrorists are charged with holding up the [name indistinct] of the Minas Buenaventura enterprise.

'PERMANENT VALIDITY' OF FOREIGN POLICY CITED

PA120310 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jan 83

[NOTIMEX editorial: "Contadora Island, the Validity of Mexico's Diplomatic Policy," by [Joel Hernandez Santiago]

[Text] There are immutable principles in Mexico's foreign policy that have exceptional validity as the precepts of our nation, despite the fact that they are also considered among the precepts of other nations. The principles of the legal equality of states, nonintervention, self-determination of peoples as well as the proscription of force and support for the peaceful solution of controversies have permanent validity here because, in contrast to many other nations, our country has actively practiced these principles in an effort to make them the beginning and end of international conduct.

It was therefore not unawarranted for internationalist (Lorenzo Meyer) to write on 9 March 1982 that one of the few things that saves this country is its foreign policy. Certainly, in considering Mexico's development as a state and nation, its foreign policy has marked a course that, in addition to being healthy, has helped its historical development. Mexican foreign policy has rejected those negative principles which others have so insistently followed in their relations with us.

Interventions have not been few. The inequality of our state with respect to others has required political practices that have not always benefitted our sovereignty. Our sovereignty has often been violated by foreign interests, such as when we lost more than 50 percent of our territory at a time when the structuring of our country was being pursued.

Therefore, when the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico met on Contadora Island on 9 January 1983, the matters discussed there reaffirmed Mexico's foreign policy. However, although what was established on this occasion permits one to recognize a general concern in the area over Central American events, a great struggle will have to be waged against the foreign interests affecting the area's political development.

The peoples -- that is, the populations of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua -- are experiencing difficult times. These difficulties are not based on the facts of their internal situations alone. These peoples run a high risk of foreign intervention that slowly diminishes the chances they have to solve their problems, although each people has different problems. We know of the genocide in Guatemala and we reject it. We support Nicaragua's right to self-determination, for example; we understand that the conflict there should be solved by the Nicaraguans themselves.

However, this is theory. The United States of America has made certain that this theory does not correspond to the facts, and this is the cause of the basic problem. Under these conditions, the representatives who met on Contadora Island on 9 January expressed their deep concern over the direct and indirect foreign intervention in Central America. In this respect they made an urgent appeal to hold talks and negotiations to decrease tensions and to establish the bases for a permanent climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among states. Some measures have in fact been adopted, including economic support for the countries which, because they are experiencing critical situations, have had to permit the influence of foreign interests, even at the expense of their historical principles, as in the case of Honduras. Mexico has again made a firm and specific appeal for prudence. Mexico has again been obliged to reject deceptive organizations [foros enganosos] that would not lead to respect for the sovereignty of these peoples, as in the case of the Honduras-Nicaragua encounter. Mexico is again supporting that old foreign policy, which is not unalterable simply because it exists but rather because it continues to have permanent validity.

HAVANA ON RESULTS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA110553 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama showed confidence that the agreements to be reached in Managua by the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau will contribute to finding just solutions to the problems of the Central American area.

At a news conference offered at the end of their meeting on Contadora Island, Panama, the four foreign ministers agreed to stress the need to expand the participation of Latin American nations in the Nonaligned Movement. They also noted the need to intensify dialogue at the Latin American level on all problems affecting peace and stability on the continent. The four foreign ministers supported the Venezuelan initiatives for the great celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar and the Panamanian demand for full respect of the treaties by which the United States committed itself to return the interoceanic waterway to Panama.

RACISM ALLEGED IN PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

PA100055 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Jan 83 p 15

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Havoc in the Canal Commission"]

[Text] The offices of the Panama Canal Commission Administration were in an uproar on Tuesday and Wednesday this week. Racial discrimination against Panamanian employees has substantially increased, even after the local news media gave full coverage to the case of Dr Ana Mora Wakeland and denounced the actions of the "Zonian Ku Klux Klan," a racist organization led by Dwight McKabney, Fred Cotton, Mike Gordon and Ray Laverty.

The post that rightly should have been given to Wakeland was given to a "Panamanian" lady, Mrs McTaggart, who according to reports "has a deep hatred for Panamanians, especially if they are black."

Now the case of Raymond George, a Panamanian born in Paraiso and director of the Canal Commission's Hispanic Program, has come up. Raymond George was doing an efficient and responsible job. But for Mrs McTaggart it is inadmissible for a "black Panamanian" to hold such an important position; therefore, she has mounted a campaign of racist persecution, forcing the victim to lodge a complaint of racial discrimination at work. Last Tuesday the case was taken to General McAuliffe's office, and he called Bruce A. Quinn, director of the Office for Equal Opportunity, to explain what was happening. I was told that the meeting was violent, that General McAuliffe accused Quinn of being responsible for all the problems. That was Tuesday morning. Wednesday afternoon, after George lodged his complaint, Quinn again had to face the Canal Commission administrator. I was told that there was a difference of interpretation of the situation. At about 1500 the same afternoon, violence erupted and Quinn was forced to send a note to the administrator and to the deputy administrator announcing his resignation effective January 1984 [as published].

Panamanian employees of the Panama Canal Commission are startled by what has happened, particularly on learning that Mrs McTaggart is trying to restore the "gold and silver roll," and that she told George "not to use the main entrance, but to use the door assigned for blacks." You will recall that during the Canal Zone times, non-U.S. workers were kept strictly separate from U.S. workers: separate water fountains, train seats and supermarkets for blacks, segregation in hospitals, etc.

Apparently, General McAuliffe has accepted the views of the Ku Klux Klan and that is the reason racial discrimination against Panamanian employees is being promoted.

I was also told that Bruce Quinn, director of the Office for Equal Opportunity, was not only "asked" for his resignation, but was also told that "he must remain silent about what has happened." Quinn has accepted this, but other U.S. citizens are not willing to give in to the demands of the racist group led by McKabaney, Morgan and Cotton.

I was also told that pressure was exerted on George to have him withdraw his complaint. But George replied with dignity that he would not, because right was on his side and that if he did so, he "would be accepting violations of the Panama Canal Treaty and racial discrimination in Panamanian territory."

The unrest continued yesterday, Thursday, in the offices of the Panama Canal Commission Administration. All sorts of rumors were circulating. There are comments about abolishing the Office of Equal Opportunity to prevent a Panamanian from becoming its director and about creating another personnel administration office without power of decision.

REPORTAGE ON PUERTO ARMUELLES LABOR DISPUTE

Unrest Blamed on Leftists

PA100100 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jan 83 p 1A

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Excerpts] The Puerto Armuelles division of the Chiriqui Land Company will close seven banana plantations at 0600 today. Three plantations were closed yesterday after workers, obeying orders from the powerful union of Chiriqui Land Company workers, Sitrachilco, refused to work overtime.

R.D. Cadd, general manager for the Pacific banana area, told LA PRENSA that for 2 days workers have refused to cut bananas, forcing a ship bound for Russia to sail with 2,000 fewer cases of bananas than planned. Fruit was not processed at seven other farms as workers refused to work overtime.

The closing of the 10 banana plantations leaves 1,600 workers jobless, causing more hardship to the already hard-pressed economy of the Baru area.

The workers' refusal to work overtime and the closing of the 10 plantations occurs a few hours before the elections to be held by the Puerto Armuelles division of Sitrachilco, which has about 5,000 members. Some observers believe the Sitrachilco maneuvers are aimed at reelecting the present officers, led by Jose Morrice Quintero. This group, playing the game of the leftist sectors led by Dario Gonzalez Pitti, has assumed a radical opposition to the Chiriqui Land Company.

Chiriqui Land Company executives have met with union leaders to inform them of the United Brands company decision to definitely close operations in Costa Rica, in order to continue operations in Puerto Armuelles, which has better soil and is a more productive area. One Chiriqui Land Company executive said recently, "We are not going to definitely end operations unless the union forces us to do so." Some sectors, when consulted, said that Sitrachilco's pressure is forcing the company to close operations in the Baru area.

Workers, however, claim that they are used to the Chiriqui Land Company making threats "every time we demand something."

A few days ago, workers decided to ignore instructions from company supervisors on how to pack fruit, saying that they would only follow instructions from union leaders.

The group contract signed between the union and the Chiriqui Land Company states that the workers agree to work overtime when the company so requests.

Some sectors well-versed in banana problems believe the conflict is caused by implementation of a leftist line aimed at starting Panama's economic destabilization -- as happened in Nicaragua and Honduras -- by dealing a harsh blow to a company that brings much revenue to the country.

Government Blamed

PA101757 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jan 83 p 1A

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] The directors of the union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers, Sitrachilco, yesterday accused the Labor Ministry of responsibility for what is happening on the banana plantations and asked for the intervention of National Guard chief Gen Ruben Dario Paredes. These statements were made after Jose Morris Quintero's reelection as Sitrachilco secretary general. His term will run for 2 years beginning on 1 February 1983.

In a statement to LA PRENSA, Pablo Lopez Guerra, Sitrachilco press and propaganda secretary, said the Labor Ministry has been "deficient" in finding a solution to the existing labor problem. According to Lopez Guerra, the labor minister agreed on 22 December to appoint a high-ranking official in Puerto Armuelles, with the rank of deputy minister, to take care of the problems between workers and the fruit company, but has not yet appointed anyone.

The Chiriqui Land Company announced last Saturday that it was going to end operations on 10 banana plantations because the workers refused to work overtime. The company's decision will leave 1,600 workers jobless. Chiriqui Land Company is a United Brands subsidiary.

The new board of directors of Sitrachilco, a powerful union with 5,200 affiliated workers, said they are willing to hold talks with the company and the government to find a solution to the problem. The workers asked for "prompt and decisive" government mediation, which they feel has not occurred.

The new union directors said they do not follow any particular ideology and that their only mission is to defend the workers.

"We are not communists, even if the newspapers and television say so," a union spokesman indicated, while asking LA PRENSA to report that the elections were held with great civic spirit and that calm prevails in the banana region.

The same spokesman said that Antonio Osorio, who has been accused of being a People's Party member and of giving marxist advice to Sitrachilco, will remain the union's legal adviser because the union "does not care about his personal activities."

The winning roster headed by Jose Morris Quintero obtained 3,389 votes, while the group identified as leftist, led by Juan de Dios Gonzalez Pitti, obtained 1,161 votes.

The Sitrachilco board of directors is comprised by Favio Concepcion, organization secretary; Tomas Sanchez, alternate; Clemente Abrego, records and correspondence secretary; Cruz Casasola, alternate; Benjamin Batista, finance secretary; Abdiel Quintero, alternate; Alvaro Munoz, defense and labor secretary; Everegisto Serracin, alternate; Pedro Baules, discipline secretary; Carlos McDonald, alternate; Dora Samudio, social welfare secretary; Emelse Pinto, alternate; Jose del C. Jimenez, press and propaganda secretary; Mario E. Duarte, alternate; Tito Sanchez, education secretary; Andres Miranda, alternate; Pablo Lopez Guerra, public relations secretary; Leon Sanchez, alternate; Simon Pineda, workers and peasants affairs secretary; and Elmer Rios, alternate.

Paper Comments

PA101944 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jan 83 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The course of 10 banana plantations in the Puerto Armuelles division of the Chiriqui Land Company is extremely distressing for that region and will have grim repercussions on the rest of the country.

Given the present extreme economic contraction and the substantial decrease in fiscal income, it is a matter of deep concern that one of the enterprises making large contributions to the state's treasury, to the battle against unemployment and to the supply of foreign currency, has decided to substantially reduce its activities in our country. The causes of the company's decision should be carefully analyzed, because the country needs to encourage private investment as a way of reactivating the economy. We cannot hope for new investment from local or foreign sectors at the very time when some enterprises in the country are reducing their investment or are trying to withdraw from the market because of problems that could be solved by agreements among management, government and workers.

The fruit company blames the workers; the workers blame the government and management; and the government, instead of undertaking efficient mediation, takes refuge in its traditional demagoguery, which to a large degree caused the crisis.

Since unemployment is the country's major problem, any sacrifice to reduce unemployment is a justifiable maximum priority. It is time for the government to begin effective and responsible mediation in the conflict.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO CITES 'WORSENING RELATIONS' WITH NICARAGUA

PA120103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has rejected the Nicarguan Government protest note sent last Saturday. Volio said that this causes a "further deterioration of the relations" between the two countries. In a letter to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Volio warned that the Costa Rican Government "is reaching the end of its patience." He said that the Costa Rican authorities are preparing other actions "that go beyond the bilateral sphere" in order to deal with the deteriorating relations between the two countries.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry protested Costa Rica's interference with Nicaraguan television channel 2 on 5 and 7 January in the southern part of Rivas Department, in which former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora called on the Nicaraguan people to rise up in arms. It also denounced statements made in San Jose by Francisco Fiallos, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, on the same subject.

Volio told D'Escoto that he had turned the charges against Pastora over to the Government Ministry for investigation and that he would opportunely inform D'Escoto of the results.

Regarding Fiallos' remarks, Volio said that Fiallos was "acting under the principle of freedom of expression, which is granted by the Costa Rican constitution."

Volio reaffirmed the neutrality of the Costa Rican Government, stating that "neither Fiallos or any other Nicaraguan citizen could carry out the counterrevolutionary activities to the detriment of the Nicaraguan Government without the Costa Rican Government applying the law to prevent them, if and when it has knowledge of such actions.

The Costa Rican foreign minister was emphatic in rejecting any Nicaraguan accusation that questions Costa Rica's neutrality. He insisted on the open disposition toward dialogue that the Costa Rican Government has always demonstrated.

The Costa Rican foreign minister is holding Nicaragua responsible for the deterioration of the relations, accusing the Nicaraguan Government of maintaining a process of overt hostility "in many, serious and varied forms."

Finally, Volio said that it is "very suspicious" that the Nicaraguan Government should be taking advantage of international events, such as the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement that is now underway in Managua, to present such charges against Costa Rica. Relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have deteriorated considerably since President Luis Alberto Monge took office on 8 May.

The Nicaraguan Government has also charged that Costa Rican territory is being used for subversive activities against the Sandinist regime while the Costa Rican authorities [words indistinct] the control which the Nicaraguan Government has established on the San Juan River, to which Costa Rica has free navigation rights.

DEPUTIES TO DELIVER NOTE TO CASTRO DURING VISIT

PA110246 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge last night held a closed-door meeting with assistants and other government officials to discuss important issues.

At the end of the meeting, Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar disclosed that the government is planning to spend some 4 billion colones this year exclusively on social aid programs. It was also agreed at the meeting that the deputies who are leaving for Cuba tomorrow will deliver a note to Cuban dictator Fidel Castro urging him not to intervene in Costa Rica's internal affairs.

The relationship between the executive branch and the legislative assembly was discussed at the meeting, as were the budgets for decentralized institutions and employment and social aid programs. A similar meeting will be held within a month for discussion of foreign relations, public security, education and other issues that have not been specified as yet.

President Monge closed the meeting last night with a speech in which he urged his assistants and the other government officials to put forth extra effort, to show more working spirit and to promote new ideas for moving the country forward.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA, OCHOA MEET AT PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

PA120205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0138 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Members of the Salvadoran Army high command met this afternoon with Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez who rebelled on Thursday in Cabanas Department. The meeting was held at the presidential residence located in the Escalon residential area. The meeting ended at 1700 (2200 GMT) after 3 hours of talks. The agreements reached during this meeting are unknown because those present refused to stop their cars on the way out.

Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia; Cabanas Commander Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez; Col Jorge Alberto Bustillo, Salvadoran Air Force commander; and Gen Eugenio Vides Casanova, National Guard director, were present at the meeting. The presence of political representatives was also noted. Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), is believed to have been present.

Once the meeting ended some 20 bulletproof cars left the presidential residence. Among the cars recognized were those of the previously mentioned persons.

GOVERNMENT BANS LOCAL NEWS REPORTS FROM CABANAS

PA111253 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0834 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Salvadoran Government last night forbade the country's news media to publish firsthand reports from the northern province of Cabanas, where the military commander has declared himself in revolt against the defense minister.

Instructions issued to local newspapers and radio and television stations throughout the country indicated that the media should adhere exclusively to official dispatches in matters relating to the revolt by Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez in Cabanas.

The media will be able to publish only information issued by the Government Information Secretariat, the Armed Forces Press Committee, the Defense Ministry and the Presidency of the Republic.

Salvadoran media have given broad coverage to the revolt by Colonel Ochoa, who demands the resignation of Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia.

FURTHER REPORT ON MILITARY CRISIS, CENSORSHIP

PA120406 Paris AFP in English 0353 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, Jan 12 (AFP) -- President Alvaro Magana Tuesday ordered rebel Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez to accept his appointment as military attache in the Salvadoran Embassy in Montevideo, a nomination which sparked off his mutiny with 1,200 troops at Sensuntepeque on Thursday.

Colonel Ochoa, military chief of northern Cabanas Province and a crack antiguerrilla fighter who has professed his loyalty to President Magana, has been demanding the resignation of Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia.

He accused General Garcia of being jealous of his victories over the guerrillas and of being a corrupt "little Hitler" who was trying to get him out of the country.

Sources here say that General Garcia had been personally responsible for cutting telephone links with Sensuntepeque and with banning journalists from reporting anything Colonel Ochoa says. Military authorities sent men in civilian clothes to all newspaper offices in the country to ensure that the rebel leader's views were not published, the sources said.

El Salvador's largest political party in parliament, the right-wing Christian Democrats, supported President Magana's call to Colonel Ochoa to accept the appointment in Uruguay, charging that the confrontation was a political and ideological one which was being deliberately fought on armed forces ground, it called for an inquiry into Colonel Ochoa's allegations against General Garcia.

Meanwhile, the radio of the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front said Tuesday that over the past 48 hours its guerrillas had captured 52 soldiers and members of the Salvadoran paramilitary forces during fighting in Chalatenango Province in the north of the country. It said 27 of the captives had already been handed over to the local Red Cross.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHES PRESIDENT MAGANA STATEMENT

PA111555 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jan 83 p 10

[Paid advertisement placed by the Salvadoran Armed Forces general command, signed by President Alvaro Magana, dated San Salvador, 10 January]

[Text] THE ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND [Previous five words published in boldface] announces to the Salvadoran people:

1. In fulfillment of its obligation to ensure respect for the constitutional principle that establishes that "the armed forces are apolitical and essentially obedient and cannot make decisions on matters of service," it has ordered immediate and unconditional compliance with the armed forces' General Order No 1, issued on 5 January.

2. The legal orders of a superior must be fulfilled and when there is some observation, the regular channels established for this purpose must be used. Obedience, discipline, subordination and respect for hierarchy are essential pillars of any armed institution and its members are dutybound to strictly observe them.

3. Without disregarding the above, it has instructed that a thorough study of the causes of the anomalous institutional situation, which is being overcome with the effort, understanding and high military spirit of all members of the armed forces, be initiated immediately.

The general command is confident that the patriotism of all Salvadorans, expressed through responsible and calm attitudes, will contribute to the maintenance of the law and the preservation of institutions at this moment of serious danger for the republic.

U.S., SWEDISH NEWSMEN ARRESTED; TO BE DEPORTED

PA111820 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- A military spokesman reported today that two foreign newsmen were arrested in the last few hours by 5th Infantry Brigade troops in San Vicente on the charge of having contacts with Salvadoran guerrilla groups. The arrested newsmen are Michael Rosengren, who works for a Swedish television network, and David Hervarg, who works for a U.S. television station.

The military spokesman said that the two will be turned over to U.S. Consul George Lannon today for deportation.

The arrest took place at a place known as La Cruzadilla, in the municipality of Apastepeque, 58 km east of San Salvador, where the vehicles in which the foreign newsmen were travelling were found empty.

According to military reports, the soldiers waited until the newsmen arrived and confiscated the material in their possession.

According to official sources, Rosengren and Helvarg and the confiscated material were turned over to the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff.

The sources added that one of the vehicles that the newsmen was using had Panamanian registration, while the other had a Salvadoran plate. It is presumed that the newsmen had come from a meeting with the guerrillas, with whom they have had previous contacts.

ARENA DEPUTY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN BOMB ATTACK

PA090336 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0302 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Answering the many telephone calls to the YSKL news center from friends in Cojutepeque, we can report before any other news medium, as is the practice of the powerful Radio Cadena YSKL, that official sources tonight confirmed the attack on Col Jorge Alberto Sosa Jarquin, a deputy of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena. He is 64 years old.

According to reports from the family, consulted tonight by this station, Colonel Sosa Jarquin and his 26-year-old son, Jose Alberto Sosa, a university student, were driving to their home in Cuscatlan Department, when near the municipality of San Martin, about 20 km east of San Salvador, they were intercepted by a group of unidentified individuals who threw an explosive device at Colonel Sosa Jarquin's vehicle. He sustained serious wounds and was hospitalized. He is receiving intensive care from the medical personnel of the military hospital in San Salvador.

We repeat: Sources of the family and Arena have confirmed the attack on Col Jorge Alberto Sosa Jarquin, an Arena deputy, when he and his son were traveling to his home in Cuscatlan Department. According to the reports, he and his son were traveling in their car when near the turnoff to San Martin, some 20 km east of San Salvador, individuals who were waiting for them threw an explosive device, partially destroying the vehicle and seriously wounding the Arena deputy. He has been hospitalized in the military hospital.

HAVANA REPORTS ON MILITARY DISPUTE, FMLN ACTIONS

Charges Against Ochoa

PA081734 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN of El Salvador, has reported that the rebellious Col Sigifredo Ochoa is one of the top leaders of the paramilitary bands which terrorize Sensuntepeque and other cities in Cabanas Department.

The rebel station added that Colonel Ochoa, who is the commander of the military garrison in Sensuntepeque, is linked to the extreme rightist sectors of the Salvadoran dictatorship and has shown an undue ambition for power since the beginning of his military career.

The senior Salvadoran officer today demanded the resignation of Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and placed his troops on alert. He also rejected his appointment as Salvadoran military attache in Uruguay, describing it as punishment.

Other reports indicate that the high command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces is holding a meeting in San Salvador to review the situation caused by the insubordination of the Cabanas garrison. Central American press media concur in stressing that this is the biggest crisis in the Salvadoran Army in the last few months.

More on Cabanas Rebellion

PA082308 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Last night officials of the Salvadoran regime were holding last-minute meetings to try to prevent the rebellion of Col Sigifredo Ochoa, commander of the military garrison in Sensuntepeque, capital of Cabanas Department, from becoming a bigger conflict. It has been learned that Col Adolfo Blandon traveled to Sensuntepeque as a mediator.

The rebellious officer who placed his troops in a state of alert rejected his appointment as military attache in Uruguay and demanded the resignation of Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, the defense minister and the regime's strong man. It has been learned that General Garcia met on Friday with U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton, but nothing was disclosed about their discussion.

The U.S. State Department said that it was closely following the situation, but it gave no opinion of the actions by Col Sigifredo Ochoa. Several U.S. advisers in El Salvador described Ochoa as one of the army's most capable officers and the one who has best applied the counterinsurgency tactics suggested by the United States.

Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, said that the rebellious officer is the leader of paramilitary gangs and is linked to the extreme rightwing sectors of the Salvadoran regime. Meanwhile, it has been reported that guerrilla commandos set off four bombs in San Salvador.

Rightist Deputy Attacked

PA101746 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Salvadoran Col Jorge Alberto Jarquin is in serious condition after several armed men intercepted him last night in San Salvador and threw a grenade at the car in which he was riding. Jarquin, a deputy of the extreme rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, was riding in the car with two bodyguards, who were also seriously wounded.

Meanwhile, the FMLN's Radio Venceremos has announced that 1983 will be decisive in the people's revolutionary struggle against the dictatorship and the Salvadoran oligarchy. The station said that previous united efforts by army officers had failed to score a single military victory against the guerrillas and that now they will be less able to do this since the increasing internal contradictions within the armed forces have come to light.

Radio Venceremos also commented on the rebellion staged by Col Sigifredo Ochoa, chief of the military garrison in Sensuntepeque, Cabanas Department. Ochoa is demanding the dismissal of Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia.

Military Chiefs' Communique

PA120148 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 33

[Text] The chiefs of the Salvadoran Armed Forces institutes and corps have rejected the attitude assumed by insubordinate Col Sigifredo Ochoa, chief of the Sensuntepque military garrison, Cabanas Department. Following 3 days of meetings, the high-ranking Salvadoran officers issued a communique stating that Colonel Ochoa's position contradicts the principles of discipline and obedience that must always be observed by the members of the armed forces. The document is signed by most of the commanders of the military garrisons in El Salvador as well as by the commanders of the Atlacatl, Ramon Belloso and Atonal counterinsurgency battalions, trained by U.S. military advisers. However, the document was not signed by Colonel Bustillo, commander of the Salvadoran Air Force. This seems to confirm that this high-ranking officer supports the rebels.

Meanwhile, the FMLN station Radio Venceremos has reiterated that the crisis in the Salvadoran military command is merely a struggle among murders in which the people's interests are not defended.

The clandestine station also reported that guerrilla commandos occupied the town of Tejutla, Chalatenango Department, where 10 soldiers were taken prisoner and 38 M-16 rifles were seized. Radio Venceremos added that this action is part of the new insurgent offensive called the January Heroes and Martyrs campaign.

Military Crisis, FMLN Attacks

PA120326 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] FMLN forces attacked the military posts at Nueva Concepcion, La Palma, Paraiso, Guaycume and Aguilares. They blew up high tension towers blacking out three departments. Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, reported that the actions were part of the January Heroes and Martyrs campaign, the third in the past 8 months carried out by the guerrillas against the Salvadoran regime.

Other reports revealed that Salvadoran provisional President Alvaro Magana ordered Rebel Col Sigifredo Ochoa, of Sensuntepeque, to leave for his new post and promised to study the causes that triggered the rebellion. Last Friday, Ochoa refused to accept his appointment as military attache in Uruguay, ordered by Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia. Ochoa demanded Garcia's resignation.

At a news conference on Monday, Garcia reiterated that he will continue to head the Defense Ministry. He confirmed that he has the support of all military chiefs of El Salvador, except those of the air force and the 1st Infantry Brigade.

More on Crisis

PA120341 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Rebel Col Sigifredo Ochoa ignored the order to leave for his new post issued by the head of the Salvadoran regime, Alvaro Magana, and announced from his post at Sensuntepeque that on Tuesday he will probably meet with Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, whose resignation he is demanding.

The confusion in El Salvador reached new levels when Col Juan Rafael Bustillo and Col Adolfo Blandon refused to sign an armed forces communique demanding that Ochoa end his insubordination in the Cabanas Department.

Meanwhile, General Garcia ordered the deployment of military reinforcements to Cabanas Department, where he said the guerrillas have increased their actions. The general named a new special commission in an effort to solve the crisis provoked by Ochoa's insubordination.

Murders, Kidnapping Charged

PA070432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Repressive forces of the Salvadoran regime have murdered at least 40 people, mostly peasants, in towns in the Department of Santa Ana, Sonsonate and La Paz, while two youths, human rights activists, were kidnapped in San Salvador.

(Chuck Macware), deputy director of the Universal Services Committee -- a U.S. pacifist organization headquartered in Boston -- said that two sisters, Cristina and Beatriz Alcaine, 15 and 17 years old respectively, were kidnapped in the El Escalon neighborhood of San Salvador. This neighborhood is heavily patrolled by soldiers and police.

International press agencies have reported that more than 300 soldiers of the Salvadoran regime, supported by the air force, are attacking areas near the Pan-American Highway where heavy clashes have occured. Dispatches add that U.S.-built A-37 airplanes indiscriminately drop 225-kg bombs in the mountainous areas located between the towns of Santa Clara and Apastepeque, some 70 km east of San Salvador.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Report on Cabanas Rebellion

PA080452 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] What is the significance of Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa's rebellion? For some time something has smelled rotten in the army of the dictatorship. It is the unconcealable smell of defeat.

The political and military advance of the FMLN has been so overwhelming and resounding that it has placed the army in the situation it is currently experiencing in these dramatic hours of the oppressors. It is a stagnation. It is a crisis. A military rebellion led by Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa broke out on the night of 6 January in Sensuntepeque [words indistinct] From his military garrison, Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa has accused Defense Minister Gen Garcia of being a corrupt dictator behind the scenes.

The army has been staggering from defeat to defeat. The military high command has recently admitted its hundreds of casualties in 1983 [as heard].

It has admitted that it has lost a large part of its fighting men. The demoralization of its forces is shown by the hundreds of officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers who have laid down their weapons before our revolutionary army. We have hundreds of prisoners of war, including a member of that desperate military high command, defense Under Secretary Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo.

Most of the military experts, even the North Americans, agree on the national army's deficiencies in the application of the most elementary principles of war. They point to the loss of control over strategic zones in such a small country as El Salvador. The experts agree on the clear demoralization of Gracia's army. In the face of the constant defeat of the dictatorship, those experts point to the advances of the FMLN, which were shown in the two latest military campaigns, in which our forces obtained great victories in the political and military fields. Observers fully agree that the revolutionary army, with a high morale, shows a greater maneuvering ability in battle and has extended the theater of military operations.

In the political field, our vanguard has obtained the international recognition of various democratic governments and peoples throughout the world. The solidarity of fraternal peoples has increased.

In the domestic field, all social sectors have increased their acceptance of the political proposals of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The Cabanas rebellion is merely the clear expression that the fascist high command is in a very tight spot. The inability to obtain significant victories over the revolutionary forces in these years of struggle has generated such a situation of demoralization in the high-ranking sectors of the army that what is occurring at this time in Cabanas and other points of the country is nothing but a clear reflection of this situation. The overwhelming advance of the FMLN keeps them in checkmate and disconcerted. They feel that they are in a blind alley, bogged down and sinking further into a crisis from which they will never get out.

Our armed people have cornered the oppressors. They have placed them in the difficult situation they are experiencing today, and they have provoked these serious dispute among themselves. It is demoralization.

General Garcia and Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa are not two meek lambs. Their hands are stained with the blood of the people. They are two well-known criminals who are fighting in the dump where they have been consigned by a people who are ceaselessly advancing. The current fight between Garcia and Sigifredo Ochoa, the current fight between the two bands, is nothing but a fight between murderers; it is a fight between those who have directed the death squads, those responsible for so much death and so much persecution against the people.

We have seen how U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton, who holds the true reins of power in El Salvador, has been nervously going from garrison to garrison, bathed in perspiration, [words indistinct] a solution to the crisis [words indistinct].

This crisis is being added to another large preoccupation of the U.S. Government: How to halt the advance of the FMLN. They have not been able to achieve one single victory in all of these years; they have not been able to tell imperialism what they have done with the airplanes and the weapons, or what sort of advances have been made against the people. If they were unable to achieve one single victory when they were united, how will they be able to win this war in this state of demoralization and infighting?

This is clear evidence that without the presence of the people no political plan will be able to succeed in El Salvador. It is a clear defeat of the imperialist plans; a clear defeat of the 28 March electoral farce.

But while the murderers are stabbing each other, the Salvadoran people must be clearly aware of what is happening. Our people already know who their enemies are. They know the names of the 18 most corrupt and criminal military chiefs, and the fact that they are currently stabbing each other does not change their situation. They continue to be murderers and history will judge them as such.

What should the people do at this time? Remain alert to the development of these incidents, continue to listen to the voice of our vanguard, increase popular organization and speed up the preparation of the militias. Now is the time to convert the entire country into a gigantic, enormous militia camp [words indistinct] militant and ready for the large upcoming battles. While the army of the oppressors is crumbling due to its internal contradictions -- now that the enemies of the people are totally demoralized -- it is the time for all of us to get organized, to improve our popular organization, to join the militias and to join our glorious and heroic revolutionary army at this important time when the people's victory is coming closer with sure and giant footsteps.

FMLN Victories Cited

PA090441 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Birds of a feather flock together, but the victories of the FMLN divide them. The enemy is in crisis. Garcia is accused of being corrupt, dishonest, capricious, a strong man, traitor and envious, among other things. He is accused by none other than the well-known criminal Sigifredo Ochoa Perez. As will be recalled, the two officers are included in the list of the 18 most corrupt assassins who are officers of the national army. We have read this list several times on Radio Venceremos.

The dispute between Garcia and Ochoa Perez is not surprising. It is the logical result of the situation of an army, which in only 1 year has lost more than 12 percent of its men. It is the logical result of an army that has lost 1,399 rifles as well as a number of mortars and support weapons on the battlefield. The FMLN has taken the dictatorship's army to an irreversible cricis. It must be clear that the dispute is not merely between Garcia and Sigifredo Ochoa. There are deep contradictions between groups or sectors of the armed forces. The army could not withstand the thrust of our military campaigns such as the "Commander Gonzalo, Hero of Usulutan" campaign and the "Heroes and Martyrs of October 1979 and 1980" campaign. The causes of the crisis currently being experienced by the armed forces are the more than 300,000 cartridges that we have seized from them and the 300 war prisoners captured in the latest campaigns. The cause of this crisis is the dozens of military communications radios that we have seized from them in the fighting, the 34 aircraft that we have destroyed, the more than 60 military trucks and 14 armored vehicles that have been destroyed. It is these victories that have sunk the army into the hole where it finds itself and from where it will be very difficult to get out. When the ship begins to sink, all of them begin to blame each other.

Ochoa Warned

PA100457 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez: We have listened to the speeches in which you have bragged about having defeated our guerrilla forces in Cabanas Department.

Mr Ochoa Perez, don't be mistaken. Be very careful of that you say. Don't fool yourself or try to fool public opinion. The genocide and persecution in Cabanas Department, which have resulted in the emigration of thousands of its inhabitants, cannot be confused with the so-called pacification of which you are proud.

The apparently lower proportion of guerrilla forces in Cabanas Department does not result from any important victory over the guerrilla forces there. You know that better than anybody. We have made use of elementary principles of concentration and dispersion of forces, which are used in every military confrontation. In this way, we have built up our forces in the important bastions of Guazapa, Chalatenango, Morazan and other places. We find it ridiculous that you, who ignore these principles, should go on bragging about your being the most competent and efficient military man in the armed forces. A war is not waged in only one department. It is waged and won or lost at a national level. It is within this context that we are winning it.

At any rate, every time we have decided to go across Cabanas Department to form these concentrations we have done so without any problem and without your being able to prevent it.

Mr Sigifredo Ochoa Perez. If you are brave enough to maintain what you say, we publicly challenge you to come to Morazan and confront our forces. You and Garcia know perfectly well that battalion after battalion has been broken in the fruitless effort to defeat our guerrilla forces (?and) in the fruitless effort to penetrate the areas under our control

Mr Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, be very careful of what you say.

Appeal to Army

PA100527 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Honeset officers find themselves facing a conflict between General Garcia and Colonel Ochoa. The division that has emerged in the armed forces high command has drawn worldwide attention. All of the country's social sectors have reflected on the causes and consequences of the conflict among the top military leaders.

Perhaps those who have reflected most on the crisis are the middle-class officers and the enlisted men. We want to address all of them on the occasion. There are some things that they cannot overlook. In the first place, the many insults that members of the high command have exchanged has shown the high degree of corruption and personal ambition reigning in top military circles. When we think of all they have stolen from the government, when we think of all the harm that has been done to the fatherland, we cannot but point to the U.S. Government's imperialist policy as being to blame for having purposely created this degree of corruption. This corruption even included several young middle-ranking officers. They stole thousands of dollars that had been earmarked for economic programs. These funds landed in the pockets and bank accounts of the dishonest generals to obtain luxurious estates in Miami.

But the harm done by this corruption is small compared with the suffering caused by the bloodbath that has been unleashed on the Salvadoran people. We say this because we have to speak clearly. Everyone knows that in the armed forces, especially in the so-called security corps, there have been created the sinister death squads, which have hatched the genocidal officers (Callejas), (Madalma), (Lenis Obirle), (Legion), (Palomo), and (Regalado), among others.

They have tried to end hunger by wiping out the hungry. They have tried to end unemployment by massacring the unemployed. They have tried to wipe out the specter of the unjust distribution of wealth by blatantly killing the poor.

In exchange for these crimes, men like Col (Francisco Moreis) have received a few pieces of gold. It is inconceivable, yet true, that a whole battalion has been created in the Treasury police with the sole aim of perpetrating terror in the cities. This battalion has been converted into a death squad.

We will never believe that honest officers, and much less enlisted men, are willing to go along with this. The only way to make the country advance is to end the corruption and the paramilitary bands existing in the armed forces.

We are sure, because we already have proof of this, that there are officers who are not willing to let the country be besmirched. They are not willing to let the true objectives of the armed forces be distorted. This is not the first time that the treason on the part of the extreme rightists of the high command has been brought to light. The honest objectives that were held high on 15 October have been distorted. As we all recall, the two guys who are now in conflict, Ochoa and Garcia at that time played [words indistinct].

We are sure that you honest enlisted men and officers have thought of this in these difficult times. Treason, this great treason, includes not only principles but also the most elementary feelings of comradeship, and we are saying this clearly.

If [Deputy Defense Minister] -- Colonel Castillo has not yet returned to [words indistinct], it is because of Garcia's intransigence. We have made several proposals to turn him over, and we have given proof of our flexibility.

However, there is still time to make amends. Never before has there been such favorable conditions for honest and determined officers to orient the armed forces toward their true goals. The possibility of rejoining the people is available.

Now that so many things have come to light, it would be worthwhile asking if there is any use in risking or giving up one's life to maintain and cover up corruption, personal ambition and the crimes of the rightist high command. The fatherland can still be saved. The country's economic life can still be reactivated. Political rights can still be our inheritance, if we aim our rifles not at the people, but at the oligarchs, the extreme rightists and the foreign interests. We can do this if we combine the efforts of the people, all the social sectors and political forces that hold high the banner of true democracy, progress, true independence and national reconstruction. Patriotic soldiers and officers, in this difficult time we need your ability, determination and bravery to defend our principles. Make up your mind; the hour of decision has arrived.

New Campaign Announced

PA102341 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, announces to our Salvadoran people and fraternal peoples throughout the world that our revolutionary army has begun the "January Revolutionary Heroes" national military campaign. We repeat, the FMLN has initiated with new victories a new military campaign, which has been given the name "January Revolutionary Heroes." Radio Venceremos is beginning to receive reports on the actions of our revolutionary army within the framework of this new campaign.

The first reports come from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, in Chalantenango Department; on 8 January, FMLN forces began attacks against National Guard positions at the Tejutla post in Chalatenango Department. According to information available as of the afternoon of 9 January, the enemy had been dislodged from 13 of their positions on the outskirts of Tejutla.

According to information available late on 9 January, our revolutionary army recovered 10 rifles as well as other war materiel during the attack. So far, four prisoners from that enemy position in Tejutla have been taken.

At the time of our companeros' report from Chalatenango, the enemy had been reduced to minor positions in the center of the village of Tejutla.

At 0900 on 9 January, heavy fighting took place on the important road leading from San Salvador to Chalatenango, along the main northern highway and on the road leading from El Paraiso to Tejutla.

According to initial reports received at Radio Venceremos, our revolutionary army recovered from the strategist of defeat, General Garcia, 11 U.S.- made M-16 rifles recently delivered by imperialism, another 90-mm cannon and an M-79 grenade launcher.

The Chalatenango Department reports also revealed that three soldiers of the 4th Army Brigade, posted at the village of El Paraiso, were captured. The same report said that at 1300 the enemy started an air attack with a Huey helicopter, a push-pull plane and an A-37 Dragonfly aircraft, which indiscriminately bombed and machinegunned Tejutla.

Finally, Commander (Dimas), of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, in the Chalatenango area, reported that during these actions the FMLN forces seized the following materiel; 1 90-mm cannon, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 21 rifles and 7 prisoners of war.

Chemical Warfare Accusation

PA080414 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Commander (Marcelo), member of the FMLN General Staff in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, offers us intelligence reports that indicate that the Salvadoran Army, in despair because of its constant failures and unable to start a new offensive, is now headed toward using chemical weapons forbidden by international law.

Commander (Marcelo) said that at the (Guabita) hacienda, located at km 57 on the road from San Salvador to Sonsonate, Ramon Belloso and Atlacatl Battalion members during the second week of December carried out preparatory training for the chemical warfare that they are planning to launch against the FMLN and civilian residents. Commander (Marcelo) added that the hacienda belongs to Carlos, Eduardo, Roberto and Manuel Palomo, an oligarchic family closely linked to the current fascist regime.

Commander (Marcelo) stated that during the chemical warfare training the soldiers used special gas masks, and to conceal their criminal purposes they set up extreme surveillance around the hacienda and applied martial law in the area. The martial law was extended [words indistinct].

This is part of the plan that Gen Guillermo Garcia has announced to face [words indistinct]. In denouncing the criminal plans of the fascist dictatorship and the imperialists, Commander (Marcelo) also accused the U.S. Government of supplying the Salvadoran dictatorship with (?these weapons).

In conclusion, Commander (Marcelo) called on international organizations to force the armed forces high command to give up their deadly plans.

While the dictatorship continues getting ready for chemical warfare against our people, the FMLN forces -- on all the war fronts -- are getting ready for big battles, and are getting ready to fight and defeat the forces of the genocidal regime.

Sabotage Actions

PA080342 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] From San Vicente Department we have received a report that on 4 January our militia carried out sabotage against electricity towers on the road from San Vicente to Tecoluca, near Dos Quebradas canton. Two electric towers were destroyed, leaving without power the cities of San Vicente, Zacatecoluca and surrounding areas. A barricade of sticks and stones was built and revolutionary propaganda was distributed. This report was signed by Commander (?Cesar) of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

The following is a report we received from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front: On Tuesday, 4 January, at 2300 the militia sabotaged electricity towers in La Poza canton, Usulutan. The following areas were left without power; Usulutan, the (Fuertes Triunfos) cotton cooperative, Jiquuilisco, Ozatlan road and a large portion of the southern coast. Revolutionary propaganda about Yankee intervention was distributed. The action was called hurrah for the heroic companeros who fell on 28 November; Companeros (Tomas), (Robin), (Aniseto) and (Genaro). The operation was led by Companero Luis, and no problems were reported. [Signed] Commander (Gustavo)

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, U.S. AID

PA091745 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola told journalists yesterday that President Efrain Rios Montt will turn the presidency over to whomever is legitimately elected by the people. Castillo Arriola added that General Rios Montt's government is promoting a democratic process for the election of a constituent assembly that will draft a constitution for the transfer of power by the beginning of 1985.

Castillo Arriolo also told journalists that the U.S. Government has approved military aid to Guatemala, which the Carter administration suspended in 1977. Castillo Arriola interpreted this as the U.S. Government recognition of the Rios Montt government's efforts.

NEWSPAPER QUESTIONS BRITISH INTENTIONS IN TALKS

PA112032 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Jan 83 p 18

[Editorial: "Britain's Good Intentions"]

[Text] Guatemala and Great Britain are getting ready to hold a new round of talks on the problem of Belize. These talks, which will begin at the United Nations in New York this week, are the first to be held after Belize's shameful independence was granted unilaterally by the United Kingdom on 21 September 1981.

Once again, the British negotiators will go to the negotiations table with great confidence. They will be as confident as they were in London in March 1981, when they signed the draft of the agreement of principles that sought a negotiated solution to the Belize problem. That commitment was subsequently ignored by the Foreign Office. If Great Britain wants to negotiate -- and what else is sought in this new meeting? -- then it should promote a favorable climate for the negotiations. But no, the presence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Malvinas Islands constitutes what the Argentine Foreign Ministry has described as "an act of provocation and arrogance" and what Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari has termed an "insult to Latin America."

And yet, it doesn't end there. A few days before the round of talks on the Belize issue is to be held, the British Government referred to the U.S. decision to renew the sale of military spare parts and equipment to Guatemala and in so doing it did not hesitate to level accusations against our country. Criticizing the U.S. decision to reestablish the sale of spare parts and equipment, a British Foreign Office spokesman said that "the U.S. Government is well aware of our concern over the possible consequences that military sales to Guatemala might have for the British garrison in Belize." At the same time, Britain has made statements about the human rights situation in Guatemala and about the "massacre" of people whose villages in country's interior were destroyed, along with other comments that are far from friendly in tone.

We find it hard to believe in the good intentions of a government that doesn't hesitate to make offensive statements about the country with which it plans to sit and negotiate, in what should be a framework of respect. Guatemala should no longer pay attention to siren songs. It would be naive for us to continue to believe that the British have the intention of negotiating or of changing their attitude on Belize. This is demonstrated by the 150-year history of the dispute over possession of Belize and the unilateral stand that they took in September 1981 with the granting of self-determination to the Belizean people by the British crown, disregarding our just claims and our arguments, which were based on law and were brought up at forums whose neutrality and impartiality we trust. If the Guatemalan delegation wants to negotiate, let it go but with the conviction that Great Britain never hesitates to express its bad opinion of Guatemala and that it doesn't care that it is increasingly earning Latin America's antagonism, as is demonstrated by Mrs Thatcher's presence on the Malvinas Islands, the graveyard of many Argentine patriots.

ERP MEMBER SAYS GUERRILLAS NOT DEFEATED

PA110216 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Report on interview with (Rosa Maria Martinez), member of the Guatemalan Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army: date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The Guatemalan combatant first refers to the Efrain Rios Montt regime's effort to conceal its constant human rights violations, and also the victories of her country's guerrillas.

[Begin (Martinez) recording] A declaration had been prepared for the year's end. It is truly impossible to believe that the government can issue this declaration now, in view of the numerous actions staged recently, which have broken the circle of silence imposed by our country's media. For instance, it is very significant that during an action staged by our companeros of the fraternal revolutionary organization ORPA [Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization], a helicopter was downed and documents were seized proving direct U.S. interference in our country, as well as interference by governments like Chile. This time their meddling was proved through the documents found in the hands of a Guatemalan Air Force officer who had been flying in the downed helicopter.

Equally important are the actions that the FAR [Rebel Armed Forces] recently staged in both Chimaltenango and Peten, which have truly proven that the guerrillas are going on with their activities, that the guerrillas have in no way been (?undermined) despite the casualties that the various organizations have acknowledged. Even so, the guerrillas have continued to stage their actions.

The most recent actions announced by our own organization, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP], along the Commander Ernesto Guevara Front, which is located in Huehuetenango, close to the Mexican border, are also very important.

The government launched an offensive there, using a large number of soldiers. There was talk that at least three army companies had been deployed to this front in Huehuetenango to crush the guerrilla movement, specifically with the idea of separating the guerrillas from their support bases.

However, this has been repelled. According to an EGP war bulletin, we have been able to stop this offensive. The war bulletin mentions 194 enemy casualties during 62 operations. In that same war bulletin they mention the occupation of several towns, which includes the occupation of the capital city of San Antonio Huista, three near by villages and seven farms, as well as six or eight actions on the road that leads to the northern strip, which is a very important communication route. [end recording]

Regarding the meaning of the recent guerrilla actions reported in Guatemala, (Rosa Maria Martinez) said: [Begin recording] All these actions show that the alleged army victory over the guerrillas is false. It proves that we are willing to fight to the end. The people are willing to fight to the end. Rios Montt's maneuver finally showed -- with the recent kidnapping a few days ago of President Suazo Cordova's daughter -- that a revolutionary group forced the president to negotiate with them on publication of a communique that gives proof of U.S. intervention in Central America and blames the United States for the crisis experienced by our peoples. This was truly a timely action because it added another element to those that have been piling up against this maneuver. It is therefore impossible for Rios Montt to insist now on his 1982 victory. The revolutionary forces are continuing the fight. Our purpose is to achieve power. The people -- despite all the repression, despite all those who have had to seek safety at the border and despite all the threats we face -- will not give up. The people have chosen their path, and we will take over power and install a popular, revolutionary, democratic and patriotic government in our country. [end recording]

HAVANA SCORES U.S. SUPPORT OF RIOS MONTT

PA120317 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The French newspaper L'HUMANITE has reported that 1,700 Guatemalan families were murdered recently in the villages of [three names indistinct], which were practically demolished by the country's army. The report added that such actions occur almost daily in Guatemala but that in spite of this President Ronald Reagan's government speaks of progress in this nation's respect for human rights and has increased [as heard] military aid for the Rios Montt regime.

The British newspaper the GUARDIAN said that this attitude demonstates the lack of political vision and the despair of the U.S. President's advisers, who have no qualms about being connected with such regimes.

Peasants' Massacre Deplored

PA080323 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Another nine Guatemalan peasants have been massacred in Huehuetenango Department. This is a genocidal practice that the Gen Efrain Rios Montt regime has followed since it seized power in March 1982.

In Paris, the French organization Operation Hope denounced the extermination of the people of three Guatemalan villages in the period between April 1981 and April 1982. Operation Hope said that the villages of [name indistinct], (?Paquixic) and Paraxaj were destroyed, their inhabitants exterminated by the army and their bodies buried in common graves.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES, MEETINGS

PA112312 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The participation of Honduras as an observer at the nonaligned meetings has already received support from some governments such as Argentina, according to Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica:

[Begin recording] According to international news reports received here today, a meeting of Nonaligned Movement nations is underway in Managua. This meeting includes representatives of governments from the various continents, members of the Third World and representatives of various ideologies.

Honduras is not a member of the movement. Some months ago, however, we filed a request to participate as an observer in the hope that we will be able to attend future meetings such as the plenary meeting scheduled for India. We already have received support from several countries. The Argentine ambassador, for instance, has already submitted his country's full written support for Honduras' joining the Nonaligned Movement as an observer. [end recording]

Regarding the Bolivian foreign minister's visit to Honduras, Paz Barnica said: [Begin recording] We invited some of the foreign ministers attending the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau meeting in Managua to visit Honduras, including the Bolivian foreign minister. He is an official of a government that recently emerged from the will of the people. That government, headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, has been enthusiastically welcomed by all democratic nations of the world. We extended the invitation on Friday and today received a wire from the Bolivian capital of La Paz. Foreign Minister Valverde expressed his intention to visit Tegucigalpa. You will be informed of the details in due time. [end recording]

The Honduran foreign minister also referred to the meeting of the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela met on Contadora Island in Panama. Today, we read in the papers some of the statements made at that meeting, including an analysis of the Central American situation and the offer of their governments' cooperation in achieving peace in the area. The same sources also reported that the meeting discussed the energy aid program of Mexico and Venezuela and the cooperation afforded to Central America by the Colombian Government.

On Thursday and Friday, we had the opportunity to discuss these topics with Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, who explained that the objectives of the meeting were to analyze the Central American situation and to promote a future meeting among all Central American countries. Such a meeting, he noted, does not mean a total disassociation from the Forum for Peace and Democracy, since Colombia is an active participant in the forum, which was created in San Jose, Costa Rica. [end recording]

Asked if Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova's visit to Guatemala had been confirmed, Paz Barnica replied: [Begin recording] That is another of this week's important events. President Suazo Cordova will go to Guatemala on Wednesday to talk with President Rios Montt. The Honduran president is returning the brief La Paz visit that President Rios Montt made on the occasion of U.S. President Reagan's presence in Honduras. [end recording]

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER SCORES U.S. POLICIES

LD072106 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT Jan 83

[Text] Bogota (CETEKA correspondent) [No date as received] -- Ronald Reagan's policy based on pressure, threats and provocations poses a threat bigger than hardly ever before, but never before have so many forces been actively engaged in the struggle for peace, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras Rigoberto Padilla told the C.T.K. correspondent here.

The U.S. support for the British invasion of the Malvinas has greatly discredited Washington's policy in Latin America, he pointed out. The United States cannot blatantly suppress progressive and democratic tendencies in Latin America, and is therefore attempting to assign this role to its allies. In Central America, the United States has chosen the Honduran Government as (?its) instrument of force.

CIA agents in Honduras are coordinating subversive activities against neighbouring Nicaragua and other Central American countries, and Honduras is receiving large military supplies from the United States. The regime of President Roberto Suazo Cordova has unleashed anti-communist and anti-people terror and repressions, in which also various semi-military terrorist bands are taking part, Rigoberto Padilla said.

In spite of this, progressive ideas are gaining ground in the region, and the struggle for democratic changes, relying on solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces, is gaining [word indistinct]. The people of Honduras are taking part in this struggle, and will continue to do so, Rigoberto Padilla stressed.

NICARAGUA

'ANTI-U.S.' NONALIGNED DRAFT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

PY070222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 6 Jan (TELAM) -- If a draft communique that will be submitted at the special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, to be held here next week, is approved, the Coordinating Bureau of the movement will issue a declaration stating that the ministers strongly condemn both the British colonial aggression against Argentine territory and the political-military aid that the United States, through arms and logistical support, lent to an extracontinental power, in an action that negates the good neighbor and collective regional defense policies that the same country had previously so hypocritically invoked.

According to a copy of the draft communique obtained by TELAM, 6 of the 74 articles of the document, which will be discussed by the ministers from 10 to 14 January, deal specifically with the Malvinas Islands issue.

One of the six articles states that the ministers reiterate their firm solidarity with Argentina's efforts to put an end to the colonial presence on the Malvinas. The ministers will also state that the Malvinas, Georgia and South Sandwich Islands are Latin American territory and that, therefore, the military actions by the British and the actions and open or concealed pressure by the United States and other developed countries hurt the entire region.

Another article of the section dealing with general matters states that the ministers condemn the use of and threat to use economic sanctions or pressure which have been applied against Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada and, most recently, Argentina.

The tone of the draft, in its current form, that is, before being submitted for consideration to the ministers who will arrive for this purpose -- among them Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari -- in general terms is strongly anti-U.S.

Many of the subjects that the draft communique deals with refer to the situation in Central America. In this regard it is stated that the ministers point out the importance of holding this meeting of ministers to exclusively discuss the Latin American situation precisely at a time when a tense atmosphere increases in the Caribbean, South Atlantic and particularly in Central America, as a consequence of the U.S. interventionist policy there and the different types of pressure which the United States exerts on Nicaragua.

At the same time, the draft, among the various subjects it refers to, states that the ministers point out that the situation of Latin America's foreign indebtedness is particularly serious because of the large amount of money involved. They state their concern over the financial situation of the region which has been affected by the high interest rates established by the current U.S. administration, by the protectionist measures adopted by the developed countries and by the ever-increasing deterioration of the terms of trade.

Further on it states that the ministers witness with concern that recently the Israeli links and interests in Latin America, especially in Central America, have been strengthened.

The ministers taking part in the meeting also reiterate their unconditional support for the inalienable right of the people of Belize to their free determination, independence and territorial integrity.

Other subjects referred to are a sovereign outlet to the sea for Bolivia, the bicentennial of forefather Simon Bolivar's birthday and a call to lift the state of emergency (in Chile), to reestablish the democratic institutions of the Chilian people and to achieve the full respect for individual as well as collective human rights which are being trampled on.

HAVANA ON U.S. CONCERN OVER NONALIGNED MEETING

PA072017 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton has informed Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto of the U.S. Government's concern over the upcoming Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting in Managua.

According to a Foreign Ministry source, Quainton told D'Escoto about certain U.S. State Department concerns regarding the draft of the final declaration, which has been circulating among nonaligned member countries.

This document, drafted by Nicaragua, accuses U.S. President Ronald Reagan's government of maintaining a warmongering and aggressive attitude toward Nicaragua.

Quainton said the White House asked all U.S. ambassadors to nonaligned countries to convey this concern and the U.S. viewpoint to each of these nations' foreign ministers.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry disclosed that more than 90 countries and national liberation movements will be represented at the Managua ministerial meeting.

The participants will analyze the main problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly those of Central America.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco stressed that the Managua meeting represents support for Nicaragua's peace policy and its desire for dialogue and unity with Third World countries. This meeting will help show that the Nonaligned Movement is willing to play a role in the crisis that Central America is facing, he noted.

AGUIRRE LANARI ON THATCHER VISIT TO FALKLANDS

PA101353 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said yesterday upon arriving in Nicaragua that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the Malvinas Islands is an insult to the international community's conscience. Aguirre Lanari heads the Argentine delegation that today will attend the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau.

In his statement to the local international press, made in the flag room of Augusto C. Sandino International Airport, the Argentine foreign minister also stressed his country's earnest desire for peace. He called for the Latin American peoples' self-determination.

Here is an excerpt of the Argentine foreign minister's statement: [Begin recording in progress] [Aguirre Lanari] ...The neighboring countries' recognition and the frank support and solidarity that Nicaragua and the rest of the Latin American countries gave to the Latin American project so that my country's effort to safeguard its rights over the Malvinas Islands was recognized at the United Nations.

[Question] Mrs Thatcher [word indistinct] the Malvinas Islands. What is your government's view on this action from both legal and political standpoints?

[Answer] From the legal standpoint, (?the visit) adds absolutely nothing to Great Britain's groundless claims over the Malvinas. Great Britain's sole claim over the islands [words indistinct] and that of perpetuating a colonialist domination which at this point in history is anachronistic and therefore is an insult to the international community's conscience.

[Question] What about the political standpoint?

[Answer] From the political standpoint, I don't think this action will have any favorable repercussions. At this point, when the Nonaligned Movement is about to meet, Argentina's unquestionable claims over the Malvinas have been repeatedly recognized. The visit is evidently an act of provocation that is unfavorable to Great Britian's interests.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, yesterday you mentioned the Venezuelan-Mexican proposal for Central America. Could you expand on this some more?

[Answer] When the Venezuelan-Mexican proposal was made, Argentina publicly endorsed it. Our position remains unchanged.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Argentina of this meeting?

[Answer] We are confident that there will be a renewal of the solidarity that the Nonaligned Movement has expressed for Argentina's unquestionable claims over the Malvinas Islands. [end recording]

Additional Comments

PA101908 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 10 Jan (AFP) -- "From its own viewpoint," the U.S. Government "has objected to the draft document on Central America that the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau will issue here," Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari disclosed today. However, "Argentina agrees with the text of the entire document," the diplomat said, without providing further details.

Aguirre added that the Argentine Government "endorses the peace proposals for Central America initiated by Venezuela and Mexico." These two countries favor the idea of a direct dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua to solve the delicate border situation that currently exists between the two nations.

According to the foreign minister, the meeting that opens today in Managua "provides every Latin American nation with the opportunity to join this movement."

Argentina, Aguirre explained, would view with "great sympathy" the idea of full membership for Venezuela and Colombia. It would also endorse Honduras' bid for membership.

The official later reiterated that the British prime minister's presence in the Malvinas Islands "is an act of provocation." The Malvinas conflict has led to "a renewal of Latin American solidarity," Aguirre said shortly before the experts' meeting opened in Managua to draft the various propositions that the Nonaligned Movement will discuss on Wednesday.

The heads of 103 delegations representing countries and international organizations will meet on Wednesday to discuss and approve the final document, which will deal with the situation in Latin America.

CUBA, BOLIVIA REESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PA111853 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Joint declaration issued by Cuba and Bolivia at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua; read by unidentified official -- live]

[Text] The Governments of Cuba and Bolivia, based on their common desire to cooperate as members of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement in promoting the cause of peace and international solidarity and in order to strengthen the two countries' fraternal relations and friendship, have decided to reestablish diplomatic relations as of the date of this joint declaration.

The two countries have also decided to appoint their respective ambassadors in an opportune fashion. These diplomatic relations will be regulated by the Vienna Convention of 18 April 1961.

This joint declaration is signed on 11 January 1983 in Managua, Nicaragua, on the occasion of the special ministerial meeting on Latin America and the Caribbean of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. [Signed] for the Cuban Government, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, for the Bolivian Government, Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado.

Bolivian Foreign Minister's Comments

PA111915 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Speech by Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado after signing the joint declaration reestablishing diplomatic relations with Cuba at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- live]

[Text] Your Excellencies, Cuban foreign minister, Cuban and Bolivian deputy foreign ministers, foreign ministers and delegates to this important meeting, ladies and gentlemen:

The document we have just signed with the foreign minister of the sister republic of Cuba reaffirms the foreign policy we began on the first day of the constitutional Bolivian Government led by Hernan Siles Zuazo, based on ideological pluralism and oriented toward the essential objectives of peace, development and justice.

We establish diplomatic relations with Cuba on the occasion of this special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, which gives special significance to this act of unquestionable importance that corrects an abnormal situation in the solidaristic and fraternal progress of our peoples.

The decision we make official today will strengthen the historic ties that link Bolivia and Cuba. It will develop mutual cooperation and will expand the nature of our relations in tbe inter-American sphere.

On behalf of the Bolivian constitutional government and people, we greet the noble people of Cuba and their revolutionary government.

Cuban Foreign Minister's Remarks

PA111916 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1831 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Speech delivered by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli after signing document reestablishing diplomatic relations with Bolivia at Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua, Nicaragua -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Dr Mario Velarde Dorado, foreign minister of the Republic of Bolivia; esteemed foreign ministers who are accompanying us at this fraternal ceremony; companeros of Bolivia, Nicaragua and Cuba:

On behalf of the Cuban Revolutionary Government and people, we would like to express our deepest joy at the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Republics of Bolivia and Cuba.

The fulfillment of this objective, so earnestly desired by our two fraternal peoples, acquires special significance by the fact that it is taking place in the capital of Sandino's free and sovereign fatherland and at a time when the special ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement is being held, and it will reaffirm our movement's solidarity with the just struggles and aspirations of the peoples of our America.

The close ties that historically united the peoples of Bolivia and Cuba have never been interrupted and we are convinced that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations will become an important landmark for the future development of fraternal relations and collaboration in all fields of mutual interest to our two peoples and nations.

On this historic occasion we would like to send, through you, Mr Foreign Minister, our best wishes for continued progress in their efforts to consolidate national independence and build a more just society to the Bolivian people and the constitutional government led by Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo. Thank you. [applause]

NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETING OPENS

Officers Chosen

PA110908 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Nicaragua has been chosen president of the Fifth Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau Meeting that will be held in Managua from 12 through 14 January. During today's technical meeting, the following vice presidents were chosen: Mozambique for Africa, India for Asia, Guyana for Latin America and Yugoslavia for Europe. The PLO was chosen to represent the liberation movements, and Algeria was chosen historian.

The drafting committee will be headed by the delegate from Uganda; the vice president will be Indonesia, and the secretary will be the Nicaraguan delegate.

The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting will be inaugurated on Wednesday by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra as chief of state of the host country and by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in representation of Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement.

Draft Document Cited

PA110911 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A call to the U.S. Government to stop intervention and interference in the internal affairs of the Central American countries has been proposed by the Nicaraguan delegation before the Fifth Meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, which is being held in this city. In the same document, the Nicaraguan delegation charges that the United States is financing and directing undercover actions against Nicaragua, and at the same time asks that Central America and the Caribbean be declared peace zones. Nicaragua has shown its desire to achieve peace, independence and development on the isthmus.

Regarding the Malvinas Islands, the document presented by Nicaragua, which it hopes will be unanimously approved, expresses its recognition for Argentina's right to that archipelago in the South Atlantic and reiterates the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with Argentina and its efforts to prevent consolidation of a colonial regime on the islands.

The document also condemns colonialist and neocolonialist policies, as well as the increase of economic pressures, threats and aggressions that endanger peace in the Caribbean area. Regarding this, the draft resolution calls for an end to the blockade, threats, aggressions and other hostile actions to which Cuba is subjected, reiterating the nonaligned solidarity toward that Caribbean island.

More on Document

PA111618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1312 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) — More than 50 of the 103 delegations registered at the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting have begun work here on a document that examines the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. The draft of this 30-page document refers to the movement's last plenary meeting, held at the United Nations in October.

Hundreds of delegates dressed in guayaveras (shirts typical of tropical climates), some of them purchased in Managua, met at the "Cesar Augusto Silva" Convention Center, an old and exclusive private club, to suggest amendments and new proposals for the draft document.

One of the key issues to be discussed at the fifth nonaligned meeting and noted by the document is Latin America's precarious economic situation, reflecting in the fact that 110 of the 360 million area inhabitants live in extreme poverty. According to the document, the major factors contributing to this crisis all derive from the radical drop in the prices of the region's exports.

The delegates at the meeting will study the negative effects of U.S. policies that put a portion of U.S. basic products, such as tin and several farm products, on the market, and of the protectionist measures imposed by certain developed countries on exports from Latin America and other developing countries. The participating ministers will also present initiatives promoting the joint renegotiation of Latin America's foreign debt.

Referring to Central America, the document rejects "U.S. and Israeli intervention in the domestic affairs of the region's countries" and particularly condemns "the systematic attacks on Nicaragua by armed bands of former Somozist guardsmen operating from Honduran territory."

The delegates will also study the initiative promoted by Mexico and Venezuela, which are attending the Managua meeting as observers, in an effort to achieve peace.

The Salvadoran situation, "which is becoming more serious because of increasing U.S. political and military intervention," is also on the agenda. The document says the Nonaligned Movement will support the dialogue proposals presented by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLN.

The document also refers to Guatemala, "a country with grave and worrisome repression and with increasing ties to the Israeli regime."

Regarding the Caribbean, the plenary meeting will discuss the problems affecting Grenada, Belize, Puerto Rico, Suriname and Port-of-Spain.

According to the document, the nonaligned members will again express support for Argentina's rights over the Malvinas Islands.

The document recalls that the last nonaligned meeting at the United Nations called for the resumption of negotiations between the United Kingdom and Argentina under the good offices of Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The document will also propose that a nuclear-freeze zone in Latin America, comprising more than 20 states, be created.

Some 150 journalists are at the site, covering the sessions through closed circuit television. The participants are surrounded by strict security and a large number of organizers, who are helping them.

Delegates' Arrival

PA111741 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Upon his arrival in Managua, Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado said that the powerful countries are obligated to avoid the use of force in their international relations and to respect the principles of self-determination of peoples and nonintervention. The minister added that President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government hopes that this Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting will serve to guarantee better consultation, dialogue and systems of negotiation.

In terms of the Bolivian situation, the minister said that his country has been a victim of unjust wars, prepared for the benefit of the imperialism, as was demonstrated when the reasons for the geographic isolation of his country were pointed out.

He made this statement when speaking of his country's lack of an outlet to the sea, an issue that this country is protesting.

In an interview granted to ANN, the PLO representatives spoke of their respect for Nicaragua's integrity and independence. (Suri Habib Kharti), leader of the delegation, emphasized the importance of the fact that the event is taking place in Managua and invited the participating countries to issue expressions of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and the peoples' revolutionary government. He added that the Managua meeting reflects the support that Nicaragua receives from the movement and is a warning to its enemies that the free world is standing next to Nicaragua, defending its sovereignty and national independence.

Victor Flores, deputy foreign relations secretary of Mexico, said today that only ample dialogue among the Central American countries will permit detente in the area. Flores emphasized that his government is trying to work out a negotiated political solution to the conflicts in Central America. At the same time, he reiterated Mexico's support for the Sandinist peoples' revolution, and said that these two positions will be expressed during the nonaligned meeting that is underway in our capital. Flores said that Mexico's foreign policy supports dialogue between Nicaragua and the Reagan administration in an effort to resolve the two countries' differences. He said that the Mexican, Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian foreign ministers' meeting was fruitful because it reaffirmed these countries' position in favor of peace in Central America and the free self-determination of peoples.

Opening Preparations Completed

PA120417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Everything is ready for tomorrow's opening at the highest ministerial level of the Fifth Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting, it was confirmed by this newscast tonight. Ministers and representatives of the nations in attendance will be able to voice their opinions on the draft document prepared by the Nicaraguan delegation as host of the conclave.

The project, called the Managua communique, denounces the U.S. Government's actions against Nicaragua, affirms the nonaligned nations' support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and condemns the colonialist attitude of Great Britain.

The Managua communique also declares Central America and the Caribbean peace areas [as heard] and demands the total suspension of the economic blockade and all other types of aggressions against Cuba. The document, prepared by Nicaragua, also points to the serious economic situation affecting Latin America, which is overwhelmed by foreign debt that exceeds $300 billion.

Inaugural Session Speakers

PA111926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 11 Jan 83

[By Rafael Noboa]

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Manuel Espinoza, spokesman for the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau and for the Sandinist Junta, announced today that the preparatory meeting of experts ended with the selection of the board of officers for the ministerial sessions.

Nicaragua was elected president by acclamation, while the vice presidencies for Latin America, Asia, Europe and the liberation movements were assigned to Guyana, India, Yugoslavia and the PLO, respectively.

Forty foreign ministers have already registered to speak during the plenary meeting, which begins on Wednesday. Speakers at the inaugural session tomorrow, which will be held at the Ruben Dario Theater in Managua, will be Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, whose country is currently president of the movement; Commander Daniel Ortega, the coordinator of the Sandinist Junta; Imre Hollai, the Hungarian who is president of the UN General Assembly; the regional representatives; and the representatives of the national liberation movements.

Espinoza confirmed that deputy Jose Maria Vanegas, delegate from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, will be attending as a guest.

Havana Reports Opening

PA112223 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Report by Radio Havana special reporter (Julio Perez) in Managua]

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau's special ministerial meeting on Latin America and the Caribbean began at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua today. The meeting will continue at the experts level today and Tuesday. On Wednesday, the delegations will begin discussing the Latin American situation. They will analyze the draft of the final declaration which must be approved unanimously on 14 January.

Eleven delegates are scheduled to speak on 12 January, the day of the official opening of the foreign ministers' forum which will be held at Ruben Dario Theater. These speakers include Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

At 1700 local time on Wednesday, a rally will be held in Managua's Revolution Plaza where the Nicaraguan people will greet the delegations. Malmierca will speak at this event in his capacity as president of the meeting. Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist defense committees, will also speak.

There were many speakers at the meeting of experts today which is discussing the agenda for the foreign ministers' meeting. The foreign ministers will discuss the controversial situation in Central America and matters related to the incidents that occurred in the Malvinas Islands last year.

Those participating in the meeting have given favorable opinions about the document issued in Panama following a meeting of foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela which issued an urgent call to all Central American nations to solve the crisis through dialogue and negotiation. The document said that this is the only way to ease tensions and to lay the groundwork to create a permanent climate for peaceful coexistence and mutual respect.

The four foreign ministers rejected foreign intervention in the area and warned that it is highly undesirable to [words indistinct] within the context of an East-West confrontation.

The communique issued in Panama also said that the Latin American nations must increase their participation in the Nonaligned Movement and expressed wishes for the successful development of the Coordinating Bureau meeting which began in Managua today. In this regard, the Panamanian, Mexican, Colombian, and Venezuelan foreign ministers said that they are sure that the nonaligned meeting in Managua will include proposals aimed at balanced and constructive solutions to regional problems.

RAUL CASTRO'S DELEGATION VISITS KRAKOW

FL111725 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The Cuban high-level delegation headed by Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the party, traveled to the southern province of Krakow on the third day of its visit to Poland. The first vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers and his party were welcomed at Krakow's airport by Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] in the province, and mayor (Tadeusz Salwa). Also present was Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Afterwards, the visitors received a detailed briefing from political and administrative authorities regarding PZPR tasks in that region.

ALMEIDA DELIVERS CASTRO NOTE TO MALIAN PRESIDENT

FL111720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Bamako -- Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, has been received by Malian President Moussa Traore to whom he delivered a message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro. During their meeting the two exchanged views on current international issues, particularly issues regarding the Nonaligned Movement.

FLAVIO BRAVO MEETS PRESIDENT CHADLI BENDJEDID

FL101930 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today met with Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, ANPP, who is in Algeria on an official visit.

Both the Algerian president and the Cuban ANPP president described relations between the two countries as excellent. They also expressed their intention to continue strengthening friendly relations and cooperation between the two nations.

Regarding the international situation, Chadli Bendjedid and Flavio Bravo specifically discussed the situation in Latin America, the Middle East and Southern and Northwestern Africa. They both expressed similar views on these matters. The meeting also allowed for discussion of the preparatory work for the forthcoming Seventh Meeting of the Nonaligned Movembent to be held in New Delhi. In this regard, Cuba and Algeria expressed their willingness to make the necessary efforts to guarantee the full success of this conference. In conclusion, President Chadli Bendjedid asked Flavio Bravo to convey to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro his warm greetings and best wishes for the success of the Cuban people.

Ends Algeria Visit

FL111605 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1523 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A Cuban parliamentary delegation headed by Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, today departed for Kuwait after an official 5-day visit to Algeria. Flavio Bravo said he was well satisfied with the results of his visit to Algeria which he said served to strengthen relations between the two nation's parliaments, governments and peoples.

MALMIERCA SCORES U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST NONALIGNED

PA120016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said today in this capital that the United States wants to prevent the people and governments of the nonaligned countries from stating their solidarity with Nicaragua and the objectives of its government.

After signing the protocol reopening diplomatic relations between Cuba and Bolivia, Malmierca agreed to answer journalists' questions on foreign policy. He noted: "This is not the first time that the United States has tried to change and to negatively influence a nonaligned meeting." Malmierca added: "But we are sure that on this occasion, as on previous occasions, the U.S. efforts will fail."

The Cuban foreign minister affirmed that the Managua meeting is a clear expression of the nonaligned countries' decision to maintain their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. Malmierca said that "for this reason, the reestablishment of relations between Cuba and Bolivia has a special symbolic meaning since it has been brought about in Sandino's free fatherland."

Referring to this weekend's meeting in Panama among the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and the host country, Malmierca said that "the reference to the will to contribute in the search for a peaceful and just solution to the situation in Central America has been very positively received." Malmierca added: "We also appreciate very much the paragraphs in which those foreign ministers referred to this nonaligned meeting as well as their call for the Latin American countries to continue working in nonaligned terms."

OCHOA REBELLION, ARMY FACTIONS DISCUSSED

FL111900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 11 Jan 83

[International commentary by Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA and Jose Fernandez Vilela from the staff of the "Revista de la Manana" program -- live from Havana television]

[Excerpt] [Fernandez Vilela] Good morning dear television viewers. Looking at the current struggle between the murderers of the Salvadoran people, the efforts of the ultraright to completely take over the government cannot be dismissed. This may be the real motivation behind the rebellion of Lt Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez against Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia. Ochoa, who commands the Cobra Batallion made up of 1,200 men stationed in the northern Cabanas Department carrying out anti-guerrilla actions, rebelled last Thursday, refusing to obey an order from the defense minister designating him military attache in Uruguay. I believe there are sufficient elements to make a commentary for our television viewers regarding this event in El Salvador.

[Rodriguez] Really Vilela, we are seeing a rebellion which is already 5 days old and at this time there does not seem to be a solution yet. This is undoubtedly a struggle between factions which in reality profess the same reactionary ideology. They are only struggling to get complete control of power in El Salvador. This is a struggle for power which has been taking place for a long time in El Salvador. These factions want to take over the leadership of the country. These sectors include on one hand the Christian Democratic Party, which has already been in the government for some time, and the military who support its projects, and on the other hand the military who support Maj Roberto d'Abuisson, president of the Salvadoran National Constituent Assembly, who is a well-known fascist.

It is well known that d'Abuisson is the organizer of the death squads in El Salvador. I really believe that what has now taken place in El Salvador has shattered the myth of strong unity in the Salvadoran Armed Forces. This is the main conclusion we can reach from this situation in El Salvador. For a long time, the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments have talked about the unity of the armed forces in the face of the popular rebellion headed by the FMLN. In reality, we are now seeing the demoralization of an army which has been beaten in the battlefield and is also deeply divided into different factions, factions which, as I said at the beginning, are trying to take control of the country.

It seems to me that this crisis has also reaffirmed the failure of the U.S. political and military plan prepared for El Salvador, a plan which has cost the United States many millions of dollars during the last 3 years of serious conflict in El Salvador. This conflict has cost the U.S. Government many millions of dollars in addition to the growing direct U.S. participation in the Salvadoran war. I believe that this U.S. plan has also been blown to bits because the cover-up or screen erected in an effort to deceive the world about the alleged unity of the different sectors in El Salvador to carry out a program of reforms -- which in reality have not been real reforms -- failed when a discovery was made that this plan was a screen to cover up the real situation afflicting the Salvadoran people, a reality involving repression and death; a real, difficult situation which has been reported to the entire world.

[Fernandez Vilela] Yes, I believe that we should go back to the events now taking place and speak about the personality of Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, the main participant in this military rebellion. This 40-year-old lieutenant colonel supports the ultraright tendencies of d'Abuisson who is currently the president of the so-called Salvadoran Constituent Assembly and who never agreed with the decision made by the U.S. Embassy and the State Department to name Magana president of the country after the fraudulent elections of March 1982. Ochoa Perez is considered one of the most corrupt officers in El Salvador. He is known in all circles in El Salvador, in the political and revolutionary circles, as one of the most corrupt Salvadoran officers. The U.S. Embassy has a high opinion of Ochoa as a military chief, that is, as an anti-guerrilla chief and this can be interpreted as a man responsible for genocide, as a great murderer and as a great looter. This is, in reality, what this lieutenant colonel, who commands the Cobra Battalion, is known for.

I believe that this is a trick or a pressure play by the ultraright to eliminate Magana and Jose Guillermo Garcia and take over power. Some people also believe that the Hondurans are behind this event.

[Rodriguez] That is right. This is an important point which should be brought up.

[Fernandez Vilela] The Honduran Defense Minister, Gen Gustavo Alvarez, [as heard] as everyone knows, hopes to become, with his army, the great regional gendarme of Central America. As you said at one time, he does not see the weakening, the fragmentation of the Salvadoran Army in the face of the consolidation of the guerrilla movement. He does not want this consolidation to take place. Therefore, it seems that he has decided to rely on this rebellion. Certainly, as you said, this is a contradiction and a threat. I believe that this event proves the failure of the Reagan political plan for El Salvador, a plan in its final agony because on 23 January Reagan must report to the Senate on the alleged progress made in the area of human rights in El Salvador. I do not believe that a problem like this could be used to support anything.

U.S., NETHERLANDS 'ATTACKS' ON SURINAME CRITICIZED

PA112345 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 83

["Our American" commentary]

[Text] For the past 18 months Suriname has been subjected to all types of pressure from abroad. U.S. imperialism has unleashed a powerful propaganda campaign against this former colony of the Netherlands, accusing the Surinamese revolutionary leadership of violating human rights and of carrying out what the United States termed systematic repression of the opposition forces.

For this reason the United States and the Netherlands are exerting numerous economic and political pressures in an effort to discourage the Surinamese people's determination to build a new society. To achieve this, they cut off the economic aid that they had been providing to the Paramaribo government. They are interceding openly before international financial organizations in an effort to prevent those organizations from cooperating in the socioeconomic development of Suriname.

There is a very simple reason for all of these reactionary maneuvers and schemes: The Surinamese revolutionary government led by Col Daysi Bouterse has not accepted Washington's dictates and is carrying out a process of radical economic, social and political transformation.

The anti-imperialist stand of the Surinamese revolution and the support it gives to the just causes of the peoples of the world have fired imperialism's hatred. Recently the Surinamese military authorities expelled two U.S. diplomats accredited to Paramaribo who were carrying out activities opposed to the national interests of that South American country. Their names are (Richard Russell) and (Edgar Joseph Donovan); they must leave Paramaribo by 15 January. According to reports, these two diplomats did not behave in keeping with the standards of their positions and have repeatedly interfered in Suriname's revolutionary government added that the two officials have repeatedly criticized the behavior of Surinamese authorities and have shown support for the subversive activities of local counterrevolutionary groups. In November, the document says, (Russell) and (Donovan) actively helped organize the strikes called by the so-called (De Moderbond) Labor Federation, for the purpose of destabilizing the government. The communique adds that at that time an agreement was reached with the U.S. Embassy under which the U.S. State Department would withdraw (Russell) and (Donovan) from Paramaribo within a reasonable period of time, so as not to harm bilateral relations. The United States did not comply with this agreement, although the Surinamese Government did everything possible to get the United States to comply. This forced the government to set a deadline for the withdrawal of the two U.S. diplomats. Washington retaliated by expelling Surinamese diplomat (Rubifan Dockhop) from the United States.

Recently the leader of that South American nation, Col Daysi Bouterse, said that after having broken up the counterrevolution, the time has come to speed up the Surinamese revolutionary process. Bouterse added that up until 8 December 1982 we had a calm revolution without any violence. We allowed our enemies too much freedom, he said, and they took advantage of it to recover lost ground. Bouterse stressed that today the Surinamese Army is therefore more vigilant and active than ever and is getting ready to mobilize the popular masses so that the people can defend the revolutionary victories. There will be a place for everyone who wants to participate in the revolution to further the people's interests, Bouterse added, while warning that the privileged and the cowardly should refrain from lifting a finger against the revolution.